HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Has the Vice President Bug Bitten McNamara?

By TED LEWIS in the New York *Daily News*

When Defense Secretary McNamara declares a personal war on poverty, the political repercussions here in Washington are obvious. The instant reaction is that McNamara has developed political ambitions. Could it be he wants to be President Johnson's running mate in 1968?

McNamara made known his deep-down concern about this nation's poverty problem in his speech in New York on August 24, before the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Except for his proposal to draft 40,000 underprivileged youths—victims of the ill health and education lack, bred in the nations' poverty pockets—the main thrust of his address was at "the pestilence of poverty" itself.

It was this unexpected approach which was noted here: a torrent of strong phrases, such as "poverty is a social and political paralysis that atrophies ambition and drains away hope" and "poverty in the United States is a social cancer."

When a key Cabinet member, supposed to be one rung above partisan politics, makes a major address on a voter-conscious subject at least once removed from his own departmental responsibilities, he must know the strong suspicion develops that he has political ambitions.

It was noted inside the Administration and in Congress that the McNamara address, with its political overtones, came at a time when the popularity poll results must be most depressing to Vice President Humphrey.

The consistency of these poll findings for the last few months has significance. Invariably they have shown that Bobby Kennedy has more grass-roots appeal than Lyndon Johnson, and so much more than Hubert Humphrey that the latter must be embarrassed. Especially as in his own state of Minnesota Hubert isn't in the same popularity league as Bobby.

Now, everybody knows that Kennedy would never be Johnson's vice presidential choice in 1968. The idea of being elected to a second term on Bobby's running mate coattails obviously would be anathema to Lyndon.

On the other hand, if Johnson should decide in 1968 that Hubert would be a drag on the Democratic national ticket, he could well look elsewhere for a second-term vice president.

McNamara's qualifications would be worth pondering, especially as at one time Johnson sort of leaned to the defense secretary, rather than to Humphrey, as his 1964 running mate.

McNamara, an original John F. Kennedy appointee, has remained a firm friend of the Kennedy family. The old Kennedy ties have been retained. At the same time, McNamara has been an intensely loyal member of Johnson's official family.

So McNamara would easily be more acceptable to the Kennedy faction of the party, if Bobby were passed over, than Hubert. And in the process, McNamara, remaining a friend of the Kennedys as Johnson's second-term vice president, would certainly not contest Bobby for the 1972 White House nomination.

All this is utter speculation, but McNamara must take the blame for the political thinking developing about him. He could have avoided it if he had made the kind of speech before the VFW convention that was expected of him.

But he seized that opportunity to expound at length about how it was high time to realize that "poverty begets poverty" and that "the pestilence of poverty has infected our own plentiful nation."

On August 19 the Pentagon leaked the information that McNamara would make an extremely significant speech before the VFW in New York.

On this basis, the assumption here was that he would go into the Viet war in depth and reveal a new variation of the hard-line policy. This was a valid conclusion, for it appeared obvious that the VFW delegates wanted to get from the defense secretary all the nuts-and-bolts statistics about our military posture.

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara receives an award prior to giving an address to the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Making the presentation are incoming Commander Leslie Fry (center) and outgoing Commander Andy Borg.

So it definitely consternated his audience to have McNamara, in effect, declare a new war, this time on the scourge of poverty within our shores.

Anti-poverty chief Sargent Shriver must have been fascinated to have had his bailiwick so invaded by the Pentagon's civilian chief. Especially as at one time, when the poverty program was unusually messed up, there was Administration talk about how McNamara alone could straighten it out.

This is not the first time that McNamara has appeared to be longing for new fields to conquer. Last May, in another significant speech in Montreal, he had considerable to say about how a new approach was needed in foreign policy.

What happened after that Montreal address? The obvious speculation arose that McNamara wanted to be secretary of state. At that particular time, as McNamara must have been aware, there were continuing reports that Rusk was acting as if he was weary of his tough job and wanted out.

Now it is Hubert. He doesn't want out, but the latest polls constitute a warning to him that he may be left out in 1968 unless his popularity index rises sharply.

Perhaps McNamara revealed what he was up to in philosophizing at Montreal last May about how man "is indeed a rational animal."

"He draws blueprints for Utopia," said McNamara, "but never quite gets it built. In the end, he plugs away obstinately with the only building material really ever at hand: his own part-comic, part-tragic, part-cussed, but part-glorious nature."

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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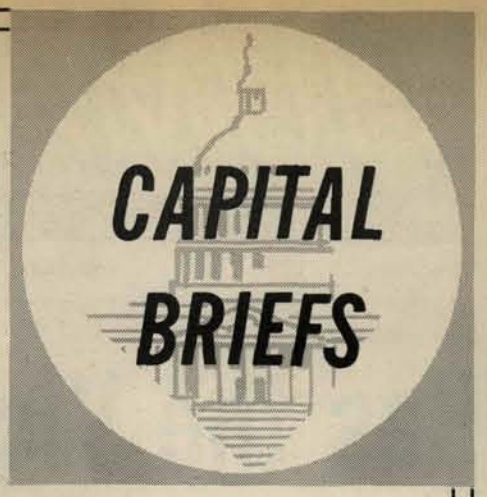

● The liberal **New Republic** takes **Human Events** to task in its August 27 issue for a "two-column indictment of Tigar" which helped persuade Justice William Brennan not to hire him as a law clerk. Michael Tigar, whose radical activities were spread on the record by **Human Events** and other conservative periodicals, has joined the law firm of Edward Bennett Williams.

● Oregon's GOP governor, Mark Hatfield, running for the Senate against Rep. Robert B. Duncan, is now considered in "deep trouble" because of his doveish stance on the war in Viet Nam. Experts are saying that Charles Percy, who's trying to oust Paul Douglas from his Illinois Senate seat, could also lose if he aligns himself too closely with the Fulbright-Morse pitch on Viet Nam.

● Riots that **Human Events** has predicted would come to Washington, D.C., have already visited the District's Anacostia and Kenilworth areas, where roving gangs of Negro teen-agers recently went on rock-throwing rampages. Evidence suggests that part of the reason for the riots are militant "anti-poverty" officials and Negro agitators preaching hatred against the whites.

● Stokely Carmichael, head of the misnamed Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, fanned the flames of racial discord in Washington even more vigorously last week, stating to D.C. Negro residents in Anacostia: "I don't think black people ought to wait to get the vote . . . . You oughta get together and tell the [white] man that if you don't get the vote you're gonna burn down this city. Tell him, 'If we don't get the vote you're not gonna have a Washington, D.C.'"

● The National Council of Senior Citizens, which professes to be a non-partisan group interested in the welfare of older people, is actually a front for the Democratic National Committee, according to an expose in the September **Reader's Digest**. Associate Editor Kenneth Gilmore reports the group has accepted heavy subsidies from the Democratic National Committee and claims partial credit for the defeat of several Republican candidates. The council has also appealed for the election of 55 Democratic congressmen, despite Internal Revenue Service regulations that prohibit activity on behalf of political candidates.

● The principal speaker at the annual convention of the radical National Student Association, held last week at the University of Illinois, was Walter Reuther, a long-time advocate of Socialistic causes and president of the United Auto Workers. Another speaker was to be Stokely Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the principal proponent of "Black Power," but he did not show up.

● A New York Supreme Court ruling could stimulate new challenges to the federal school-aid program enacted last year. Justice T. Paul Kane ruled that a state law requiring public schools to lend textbooks to parochial pupils violated the U.S. Constitution. The federal program also provides aid, including textbooks on loan, to pupils in parochial schools.

● Reporter William McGaffin of the Chicago **Daily News** has exposed the latest boondoggle of the Economic Development Administration—a six-week "summer institute" now under way at Williams College for professors and graduate students. The professors, who come for two weeks at a time, are provided transportation, food, lodging and a consultant's fee of $75 or $100 a day. The project, which has received almost no publicity, costs EDA $170,000. EDA officials justify the "summer institute" as fostering "economic development study and research."

● The Chicago **Tribune** reports that Dr. Martin Luther King's civil rights crusade has led to a sharp increase in Windy City crime. "Police Supt. O. W. Wilson said . . . that crime increased 25 per cent in Chicago in the last 25 days, compared with the corresponding 1965 period, and linked this shifting of police from normal duties to civil rights marches," the paper disclosed.

● Nearly one out of three adults is receiving a monthly check from Uncle Sam. The government makes out checks for 34 million individuals, according to the Treasury Department's disbursing office. By 1970, the number of people drawing allowances of some kind will near 40 million, official forecasts indicate. Millions more, of course, are supported indirectly by the taxpayer: They may work for a private company that builds roads or jet planes. Or they may be recipients of federal welfare doled out by state and local governments.

● LBJ suggested last week that he would like to "establish a practical system of non-military alternatives to the draft." Thus it looks as if the Administration is determined to push legislation through Congress that will bolster such government programs as the Peace Corps and the "War on Poverty" by permitting young men to substitute this sort of work in place of military service.

● Will Bobby Kennedy try to force LBJ off the Democratic ticket in 1968? Speculation continues that Bobby might try to force a showdown with the President if he continues to outrate him at the polls.

● The Tax Foundation, Inc., reported recently that Social Security is no bargain. The foundation said that anyone who retires at the age of 65 in the year 2010 will have paid approximately $32,500 in old-age taxes during his working life. But during the average number of years one can expect to live after retirement, one could anticipate receiving only $19,700 in Social Security payments, the foundation added.

● Leaders of the Illinois AFL-CIO have scheduled a $100,000 voter registration campaign to aid Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.) in his campaign against Republican Charles Percy. Union staff members will be assigned to assist in registering voters, politicking for Douglas, and turning out the voters on election day.

● Chicago Alderman John J. Hoellen has called for an investigation to disclose just how many anti-poverty employes are taking part in street demonstrations. Hoellen, GOP candidate for Congress in Illinois' 11th Congressional District, obtained an affidavit from a Neighborhood Youth Corps employee that she was paid to participate in one such march.

● The Commerce Department reports that exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe totalled $41.6 million in the second quarter of 1966, up $13.5 million over the corresponding period in 1965.

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Nixon's Grim Warning

Last Tuesday at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, former Vice President Richard Nixon gave an informal talk to a small gathering of about 20 conservatives. He spoke on various subjects, mainly Viet Nam, but it was his remark on the nation's economic health that alarmed some of his listeners.

NIXON

What he was relating, he said, were not his own opinions, but those of the best economic minds in New York —not textbook economists, but bankers and investors, those who really understand the intricate workings of the complex American economy.

According to these experts, he said, the nation's economy is in far more serious shape than would appear on the surface, though even the surface is not exactly bursting with health. The underlying ills of the economy, moreover, are not likely to be cured; indeed, they are likely to expand through 1968 and could, conceivably, make Johnson a "one-term" President, though Nixon did not use that phrase.

The troubles Johnson faces, said Nixon, are largely of his own making. Looking only at the short term—and to his Keynesian advisers—he fueled the economy with giant doses of federal spending this year, primarily for the purpose of re-electing a Democratic Congress and demonstrating that he is still a popular President.

But in priming the pump and pushing through costly legislation, LBJ has thrown the economy out of kilter and the recovery process will probably be lengthy.

The nation, he stressed, is already feeling the ill effects of Johnson's spending jag. The wage-price guidelines have been shattered and are now considered dead; prices are skyrocketing (the Department of Labor says 1966 has been the most inflationary year since 1957); interest rates are zooming. An indicator that the bloom is off the economy is the sharply sagging stock market.

As a result of the inflationary impact, organized labor plans to wrest further high wage contracts from business next year, with massive strikes looming around the corner unless business comes through.

Working economists, said Nixon, predict that "next year will bring about the darndest wage-price push you've ever seen." They foresee, furthermore, that the cost of Medicare and other LBJ legislation will begin to compound the existing economic troubles and that the nation will continue to suffer from rising inflation.

Then, in the last half of 1967, Nixon predicted, there will be a sharp recession which Johnson won't be able to reverse until after the 1968 elections.

These economists, furthermore, say there will be both a recession and monetary inflation simultaneously, with the economy behaving in much the same way it did in Europe in the 1920s. These economic ills, Nixon forecast, will also wipe out whatever monetary gains people are now receiving from "Great Society" programs.

Nixon said that this recession will make economic conservatism "respectable" once again with the mass of the U.S. public. He also flatly stated that in 1968 "the GOP presidential candidate will have to be an economic conservative."

Nixon's grim warning of the recession to come is not taken lightly in the Capitol and there is much evidence that LBJ, himself, may use the desperate measure of wage and price controls to attempt to head off this predicted calamity. Not only did the President mention the possibility of controls last week, but George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said that Big Labor would back up LBJ on the idea.

Following the President's suggestion of wage and price controls, a bill was introduced into the House by Rep. Robert E. Sweeney (D.-Ohio) to give the President the power to invoke controls during a presidentially declared emergency. Other price control bills are also reportedly being introduced.

Hence the belief that Nixon's warning of economic near-ruin around the corner could be all too true.

• *More than a quarter of all government-insured housing projects in the nation's urban renewal areas are in financial difficulty, the Senate was told last week. Assistant Controller General Frank Weitzel testified that 27 per cent of these projects—62 out of 226—faced financial difficulties as of the end of last year. He said the mortgages on the projects in financial difficulty represented more than a third of a billion dollars, or 40 per cent of the total amount insured.*

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

Romney's Setback

Gov. George Romney, a Republican presidential hopeful in 1968, failed to emerge from a recent battle with Michigan conservatives unscathed. Republican conservatives won outright control of at least two delegations to the party's state convention and suffered a narrow defeat in Romney's home district in Oakland County. According to Glenn Engle of the Detroit *News,* "The test votes in the tri-county area signified a sharp setback in prestige for Romney as expected 1968 presidential contender."

The votes were recorded when the Michigan GOP held its first county and congressional district conventions after new slates of precinct delegates were elected in the Republican primary earlier this month. The same delegates will determine the state's delegates to the 1968 Republican National Convention.

Gov. Romney made personal appearances at some of the trouble spots during the balloting, but he skipped the 14th District in Wayne County, where GOP conservatives are firmly entrenched under the leadership of Richard Durant.

In Wayne County, Durant turned back former governor and Romneyite William M. Brucker by a vote of 158 to 99 in a contest for chairmanship of the county's delegation to the state convention and, in Macomb County, Thomas Grimes, president of the Macomb County Conservative Association, was elected chairman over Daniel McKinnon, another Romneyite. In Romney's home district of Oakland County, the Oakland chairman, Joseph Farnham, defeated state Sen. Robert J. Huber, a conservative, by only a nine-vote margin.

'Get-Rich-Quick Club'

Evidence mounts that heavy contributors to the President's Club, an adjunct of the Democratic National Committee, are receiving preferential treatment and lucrative contracts from government agencies.

As readers will remember, Rep. Charles Goodell (R.-N.Y.) disclosed last month that the Justice Department had dropped an anti-trust suit against Anheuser-Busch after executives of the firm kicked in $10,000 to the club. Administration officials said the sequence of events was pure coincidence.

Goodell and Rep. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.) then revealed that the Office of Economic Opportunity "ignored" four experienced firms to grant a $1.3-million contract to a company whose Washington manager had given $3,000 to the Democratic campaign kitty. Another coincidence, insisted the Administration.

Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (R.-Ill.) turned up still another "coincidence" last week when he probed a multi-million federal contract for Project Mohole. On May 5, the House Appropriations Committee deleted $19.7 million for Project Mohole from the budget. Eight days later, the family of George Brown contributed $23,000 to the President's Club.

Brown is the chairman of the board of Brown and Root, the Texas firm which is the prime contractor for Project Mohole.

Five days after the contributions were received, the President made an extraordinary appeal for the restoration of the Mohole funds, despite overwhelming evidence that the project was a scientific boondoggle.

Rumsfeld led the House fight against Mohole, noting that Brown and Root was given the contract in 1962 at a figure of $43.6 million, "only slightly under the highest bid and almost double the lowest." The recent contributions to the President's Club, he said, were merely the latest in an amazing series of "coincidences." The House agreed and rejected an Administration amendment to restore the Project Mohole funds.

Reuben's 'Rally'

Political observers in Washington continue to be amazed at the curious antics of District of Columbia Young Republican President Reuben McCornack, who's using his club as a vehicle to grab control of the national YR organization and transform it into an ally of such senior party liberals as Senators Hugh Scott and Jacob Javits.

McCORNACK

As previously pointed out on these pages (see *Human Events,* July 23, 1966, page 3), McCornack, in his attempt to discredit conservative Young Republicans across the country, unleashed a blast at YR National Federation chairman Tom Van Sickle, who has refused to cater to the GOP liberals.

Then, without so much as a nod from the DCYR membership, McCornack chose to ally the D.C. club with an ad hoc organization called YOU.

Headed by Lonnie King, head of the Young Democrats in Washington and a former Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee militant, YOU (now disbanded) was a coalition of groups, most of them radical, beating the drums for home rule in Washington in place of congressional control. It went out of existence after staging a mammoth home rule rally in Washington.

When confronted with the nature of some of the organizations composing YOU, however, McCornack assured several persons he would quietly pull the YRs out of the coalition.

McCornack apparently had a change of mind. Instead of withdrawing from this far-out group, he ostentatiously embraced it. Even after its demise, he devoted the entire eight pages of the latest issue

Fulton Lewis Jr.

We at *Human Events* feel a deep, personal loss in the death of radio commentator and newspaper columnist Fulton Lewis Jr. on August 21. Many of us, before we were out of short pants, were learning about the world of politics through his radio commentary and grew up to be conservatives as a result. A day that went by without listening to the sonorous voice of Mr. Lewis was considered a day ill-spent. Fulton Lewis not only had incisive things to say about the news, but he was generous in aiding *Human Events* whenever we sought a favor. His death removes from the world a courageous, crusading journalist and a good friend.

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of the official DCYR newspaper, *Rally,* to publicizing the organization.

Indeed, the front cover of the publication reveals McCornack sharing the same platform with Senators Javits and Wayne Morse in a YOU-sponsored home rule meeting.

Moreover, Reuben's *Rally* praises the Americans for Democratic Action and the Young Democratic Clubs of D.C. for their participation in YOU and even includes a favorable photograph of YOU-supporter Joseph Rauh, an ADA bigwig.

Nor is that all. The DCYR publication not only promotes the dubious drive for home rule—a drive now in the hands of District extremists who talk of burning down homes and stores—but suggests that Republicans should work with the Brooklyn chapter of CORE to learn about "ghetto life."

National CORE itself is in radical hands, but the Brooklyn chapter in 1964 became so militant that the national leadership felt impelled to suspend it temporarily.

This year the entire CORE organization has veered sharply leftward and toward ending its "non-violent" posture. But that doesn't seem to worry McCornack. Reuben's *Rally,* in short, has not only become a vehicle for promoting liberal Republicans, but liberal Democrats and militant civil rights groups as well.

It is one thing, say party observers, for the YRs to promote locally elected government for the District, though the question remains debatable. But it is quite another for McCornack, the supposed apostle of mainstreamism, to tie the DCYRs into a coalition dominated by left-wing Democrats and then shower these Democrats with favorable publicity in an official Republican organ.

Yet such are the ways of McCornack. And he has continued to blaze this radical path with encouragement from Senators Scott and Javits.

Reds Back Metcalf

Ultra-liberal Sen. Lee Metcalf (D.-Mont.), who faces a tough fight for re-election, is the beneficiary of glowing coverage in the Communist press. Both the *Worker,* East Coast party organ and *People's World,* West Coast weekly, have run feature stories on the "pro-labor" Metcalf and the "ultra-right" challenge represented by Republican Gov. Tim Babcock. A *Worker* story headlined "Ultras Making Strong Bid to Unseat Montana Senator" recently began:

METCALF

"Butte, Mont.—Lee Metcalf, pro-labor Democrat is now fighting to retain his U.S. Senate seat under heavy fire from the extreme right. The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union is vitally concerned with the threat to Metcalf's tenure in the Senate posed by the challenge of Tim Babcock, incumbent governor and Goldwater Republican."

What the *Worker* neglected to say is that the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers were bounced from the CIO as Communist-controlled in 1950. The union has hardly reformed. In a unanimous report two years ago, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee found that Mine-Mill was a Communist-directed operation that posed a "menace to this country's internal security."

Metcalf has been promised all-out aid by the union. The Internal Security subcommittee reported in 1964 that Mine-Mill leaders had violated "the spirit and the letter of the law" in using funds for political and ideological projects.

Leaders of the union have angrily denounced American "aggression" in South Viet Nam. Metcalf is a leading Senate "dove" who petitioned the President last January not to resume bombing raids against North Viet Nam. Babcock has consistently counseled a tough U.S. stand in Viet Nam.

Those Gov't Aid Strings

Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D.-Ill.), a champion of federal aid to education, has now apparently learned what conservatives have long known: that federal aid brings oppressive federal controls.

Speaking to the Union Teachers Press Association in Chicago, Pucinski complained that the teacher is constantly beseiged by directives in implementing federal school aid programs. He is not only flooded with orders from the principal, but also from the district superintendent, the school board, the state regulatory agency and the federal bureaucracy in the Office of Education.

Puncinski declared: "I am becoming more and more concerned with guidelines being established by federal agencies in government dealing with teachers, which ostensibly are designed to protect the federal investment, but in fact strip the individual teacher of her judgment and educational ability . . . .

"I despair," said the chairman of the subcommittee for education and labor, "at the thought that today, despite loud protestation to the contrary, there is a never-ending drive toward more and more conformity in the educational system."

Kinoy Found Guilty

Attorney Arthur Kinoy, who became a folk hero of the left when he was unceremoniously tossed out of the hearing room of the House Committee on Un-American Activities recently, has been fined $50 by a federal judge who ruled Kinoy was guilty of disorderly conduct before the committee.

Judge Harold H. Greene made his decision after listening to the testimony of five U.S. marshals, three lawyers and a reporter of the liberal Washington *Post.* The judge declared that Kinoy had given the HCUA ample provocation for his removal.

Greene said it was clear "that the defendant tried to outshout the chairman. The chairman had to gavel him down. The defendant continued to be very loud in trying to outshout the rulings of the chairman.

"If this defendant can be permitted to interrupt proceedings of the House Un-American Activities Committee, other persons in more vigorous fashion can disrupt other tribunals. To permit this to happen is no service to civil liberties in my opinion." (For more on the HCUA hearings, see page 12.)

General view of the HCUA hearings on anti-war demonstrators.

• Rep. James Scheuer (D.-N.Y.) has made a vigorous defense of Kinoy as a civil libertarian, but a Democratic colleague, Rep. Wayne Hays (Ohio) has pointed to the fact that Kinoy has also belonged to a number of Communist-front organizations. Hays said on the floor of the House that Kinoy had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild and a member of the executive committee of the American Student Union, "which has been cited as a Communist organization five different times." He was an "attorney for the Communist-controlled United Electrical Machinists Union. He was an attorney for the two spies, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were executed. He was an attorney for Steve Nelsen, the international Communist leader. He is a member of a law firm which has received payments from various Communist groups."

• *John B. Duncan, a Negro member of the Board of Commissioners that runs Washington, D.C., fears that the District's United Planning Organization, the anti-poverty program for Washington, may be creating conditions that will lead to more riots in the Nation's Capitol. UPO efforts to organize the poor in demonstrations against the welfare department, police and public housing authorities, he told a Washington* Post *reporter, could lead to a "Watts-like riot here."*

In answer to a question asked by many subscribers, the address of the Reagan for Governor Committee is 3257 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90005.

Boss Bailey

Former Connecticut Democratic Rep. Frank Kowalski revealed last week how politicians are made and broken by the bosses. Kowalski, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board since 1963, said he feels "a little sad" about not being renominated to the SACB. "After 40 years' service to my government, I feel as if I've been cast off," said Kowalski.

When the Meriden (Conn.) *Journal* asked about the President's decision to appoint someone else, Kowalski promptly replied:

"John Bailey made me and John Bailey's dumping me." Bailey is chairman of the Democratic National Committee and is Connecticut state party chairman.

Kowalski also acknowledged to the press that he had been a creation of Bailey's from the start. "There was no reason for me to be made a U.S. congressman," he said. "I was made at the will of the bosses and I'm being discharged at the will of the bosses."

• *Near the end of Hubert Humphrey's recent "Meet the Press" appearance, moderator Lawrence Spivak broke in and said, "I think, Mr. Vice President, that we have come pretty close to the end of our time. We wouldn't have time for another question—and certainly not for another answer."*

Meany's Slush Fund

AFL-CIO president George Meany has told the press his labor organization expects to spend more money in the current congressional campaigns than in any election year in history.

Addressing a press conference at the AFL-CIO's Executive Council meeting in Chicago, Meany stated that the flow of contributions has been "bigger than in any other campaign," including the presidential races.

• Nearly 2,000 delegates to the California AFL-CIO convention in San Diego have pledged to overwhelmingly defeat GOP gubernatorial hopeful Ronald Reagan in the 1966 election.

The Nike-X

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) has won a partial victory in his long-term campaign to install an anti-missile missile system (the Nike X) around the United States. In a recent Senate decision, the lawmakers voted 73 to 14 to appropriate $153.5 million to initiate its construction.

Human Events has long detailed intelligence reports which reveal that the Soviet Union has already begun deployment of a similar defensive system around its major cities. Nevertheless, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara has refused to advocate its deployment largely because disarmament theoreticians have insisted this would "provoke" the Soviet Union.

Most senators, however, refused to listen to McNamara or the counsel of the "softs" after they were presented overwhelming evidence that our own killer missile system was workable and that the Soviets were continuing to build up an arsenal of both defensive and offensive missiles.

The senators who opposed the appropriation were 14 hard-core appeasers, all Democrats. They were: Frank Church (Idaho), Joseph S. Clark (Penn.), J. W. Fulbright (Ark.), Ernest Gruening (Alaska), Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.), Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.), George McGovern (S.D.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), Gaylord Nelson (Wis.), Maurine Neuberger (Ore.), William Proxmire (Wis.), Joseph Tydings (Md.), Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.), and Stephen Young (Ohio).

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School Prayer Decision Continues to Create Havoc

By SEN. EVERETT DIRKSEN (R.-Ill.)

Few men reflect a mighty cross-section of the American people as forcefully as does the happy warrior, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen. So when columnist Victor Riesel, currently on vacation, asked him what he believed to be the most vital homefront issue, it was certain to be an issue now agitating many millions of Americans. Here is the senator's reply:

On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, June 12, 1966, a teacher called me by phone from a Midwestern state. It was a man; he was distressed; he was not from my state.

His story was brief, dramatic and to the point. His teaching consists mainly of instructing boys. For a long time he has tried to instill into them this rule of conduct: "Honor thy father and thy mother." This will be found in Exodus—the story of the flight of the Children of Israel out of Egypt.

When the Children of Israel reached Mount Sinai, the Lord spoke to Moses and gave to him and to the people the Ten Commandments. It was there that the Lord said, "Honor thy father and thy mother."

The same sentiment, identic or in similar words, might well be found in the literature and philosophy or the religion of other lands. After all, can there be a nobler, more acceptable standard of behavior in a child than this?

But the teacher's simple routine triggered a problem. The superintendent of schools was fearful that it might be regarded as a violation of or a departure from the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in the so-called prayer cases, the best known of which is that of *Engel vs. Vitale.*

This decision, as you may well recall, was the one in which the Supreme Court struck down the simple prayer composed for the State Board of Regents for New York schools. The board is an official governmental body created under the constitution of the state of New York. In that case the court in a 6-1 decision found that this prayer violated the 1st Article of the amendment to the United States Constitution which prohibits the establishment of a religion or the free exercise thereof.

This prayer was to be recited aloud at the beginning of the school day in the presence of the teacher. The text of that prayer was as follows: "Almighty God, we acknowledge our dependence upon Thee and we beg Thy blessings upon us, our parents, our teachers, and our country."

The Board of Regents recommended but did not actually prescribe this prayer. Local school boards in New York state, however, adopted the prayer and did prescribe its use for morning classroom exercises. But simple as it was, the high court struck it down as in violation of the Constitution.

A similar problem was presented in the *Stein vs. Oshinsky* case in New York. In this instance kindergarten children, while partaking of milk and cookies in the morning, recited this simple ancient prayer:

God is great, God is good,
And we thank Him for this food.

In the afternoon they recited still another ancient prayer which read as follows:

Thank You for the world so sweet,
Thank You for the food we eat,
Thank You for the birds that sing,
Thank You, God, for everything.

When these prayers came under attack in the *Stein vs. Oshinsky* case in the U.S. District Court in New York, the prayers were sustained but subsequently invalidated by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, also sitting in New York City. Thereafter no prayers were permitted in this school.

Sen. Dirksen's proposed amendment would keep prayer entirely voluntary.

Legal scholars and bone pickers may wrangle long and loud over the precise meaning and limits of the court decisions, but that is not the problem now. It is the interpretation placed on the court decisions by teachers and principals, by superintendents of school boards, by parent and teacher associations and other organizations closely associated with our public schools.

School authorities are not disposed to be at variance with or in violation of a pronouncement of our federal courts. Then, of course, there are those who fully agree with the court decision and would be glad to use this judicial pronouncement to eradicate from our public schools all practices and customs which they feel have any religious taint or significance.

The case cited by the teacher who phoned is an example, but then there are others. Already the song, *My Country 'Tis of Thee,* is suspect because in it is a reference to God. The Oath of Allegiance to our Flag is being eyed because it includes the words "under God."

The fifth stanza of *The Star Spangled Banner* has been rejected for school purposes in several places because of the words, "Then conquer we must . . . . In God is our trust."

Questions have now been raised concerning the singing of Christmas carols in our public schools. A question was raised in the Gateway-Union School in suburban Pittsburgh and the matter submitted to the district solicitor. He suggested that school principals should be cautious and exercise "sensitivity" in handling Christmas observances.

He was of the opinion that Christmas decorations might be all right, but on the other hand felt that any presentation of the Nativity scene could only be done "in a cultural vein."

In the town of Hempstead, N.Y., the commissioner of the state department of education invalidated a school board resolution which authorized the use of the fourth stanza of *America* as a part of the opening exercises because of the reference to the Deity.

In the light of what is developing, is it too much to say that someone may undertake to revise Jefferson's Declaration of Independence because he uses the term "Nature's God" and also "the Creator" and concludes with the affirmation, "With a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence"?

It has also been suggested that the court crier's announcement when the U.S. Supreme Court is opened, when he uses the language, "God save this Honorable Court," may have to be stricken. We might have to revise the inscription on our coinage because we use the phrase, "In God We Trust." We may have to do a lot of expunging from public buildings built with public funds. In fact, the list of what may have to be done is almost without limit, and so confusion will be our lot as a result of the prayer decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court.

To clarify this situation and to lift the pall of fear and apprehension upon teachers, principals, superintendents, school boards and others who do not want to find themselves in violation of a court decision, I have presented a Senate Joint Resolution numbered 148 which proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools. Forty-eight senators have co-sponsored this proposal.

It is short and simple and reads as follows:

"Nothing contained in this Constitution shall prohibit the authority administering any school, school system, educational institution or other public building supported in whole or in part through the expenditure of public funds from providing for or permitting the voluntary participation by students or others in prayer. Nothing contained in this article shall authorize any such authority to prescribe the form or content of any prayer."

It will be noticed that this is entirely voluntary. It is completely divorced from any governmental rule or decree and will make possible as a matter of right the choice of participating in voluntary prayer. It does no violence to the 1st Article of Amendment to the Constitution and I believe the necessity for its approval and ratification is clearly emphasized by the developments which are presently taking place in the school systems of America.

I would hate to have it said that our attitude toward prayer begins to approximate the lack of respect for prayer and its spiritual refreshment which appears to be the attitude of the Soviet Union.

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RACES of the WEEK

This is the ninth installment of our regular pre-election feature, Races of the Week. Each week until Election Day, November 8, *Human Events* will offer as many analyses of key election contests from coast to coast as space permits.

Texas' 18th District

Price vs. Miller

On July 31, Rep. Walter Rogers (D.-Tex.) sent the following, government-paid telegram to every newspaper and political leader in his sprawling, 30-county district:

"With great regret and after exhaustive and careful consideration of all factors, I have decided to decline the nomination to appear on the ballot in the general election in November."

Rogers refused to elaborate, but there seems little doubt that the major reason for his withdrawal was Robert Price, an articulate, 38-year old Republican from Pampa. A successful rancher, Price ran for Congress in 1964, amassing 45 per cent of the vote against the veteran eight-term congressman.

Price has campaigned ever since. Beginning in February, for instance, he has delivered more than 150 speeches and visited voters in every county in the district. Political experts throughout west Texas agreed that Price was a powerful candidate who rated an excellent chance for victory in his second race.

With Rogers' withdrawal, the district's 30 Democratic chairmen chose as their nominee Dee Miller, a 32-year-old district attorney from Amarillo. Miller was by no means a unanimous choice. Four ballots were necessary before he was selected and district Democrats came out of the session badly divided. Morris Higley, long-time Democrat and publisher of the Childress *Daily Index*, later charged that Miller's nomination had been engineered from Washington, something not likely to endear the nominee to conservative Democrats.

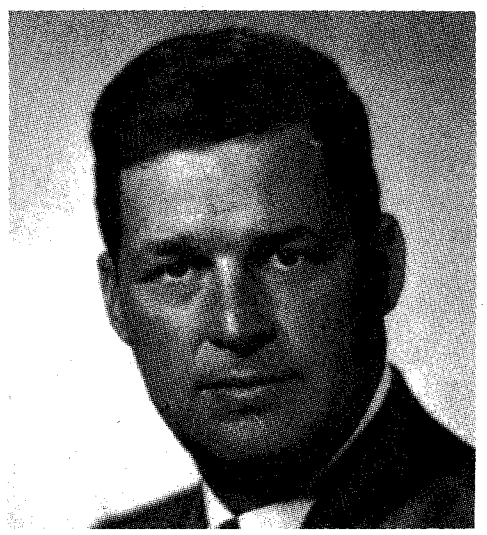
"It looks like we're going to have a Republican congressman from the 18th District, and maybe it's a good thing," Higley wrote.

Price is an articulate foe of the "Great Society" who assails trade with the enemy, a "no-win" foreign policy and soaring government spending. He is making runaway inflation a major issue in the campaign. (Bob Price for Congress headquarters: P.O. Box 2476, Pampa, Tex.)

With agriculture the major industry in the district, Price is hitting hard at Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman. He reminds voters that parity has sagged to Depression levels, that farm debt has soared 60 per cent under Freeman and that farm production costs have risen $4 billion in the same period.

Price couples his attacks on Freeman's highhandedness with demands for a relaxation of government intervention in agriculture. The GOP nominee, a successful rancher, knows what he is talking about. Democrat Miller frankly admits that his knowledge of agriculture is non-existent.

Miller is the brother of G. William Miller, president of Textron, Inc., who was recently given a passport for travel



PRICE

to Red China. State Department officials candidly admit that Miller "could be a source of technical knowledge to the Chinese," according to the New York *Times*.

Price, an outspoken foe of trade with Peking, will challenge his Democratic opponent to take a public stand on such commerce. To date, Miller has spoken mainly in generalities and avoided specific positions.

Maryland's 2nd District

McHenry vs. Long

Naval recruiters urge young men to "join the Navy and see the world." At 57, Clarence Long is too old for naval service, but he has nevertheless seen the world—as a junketing congressman.

The grey-haired former professor last year spent $4,429 in taxpayer funds on a grandiose tour that took him from New York to Israel, India, Pakistan, Singapore, Viet Nam, Thailand and Hong Kong.

But Long is engaging in no such junkets this fall. He is instead busily campaigning for reelection against an outspoken conservative who has made Long's liberal voting record a major issue. Republican Paul T. McHenry Jr., a 37-year-old lawyer, has launched an energetic campaign in which he accuses Long of serving as an Administration rubber stamp.

"Consider the issue of 'open housing,'" McHenry says. "The vast majority of home owners in this district are opposed to federal legislation telling them to whom they must sell their homes. But Long opposed the bi-partisan motion to strike the 'open housing' section from the latest civil rights bill."

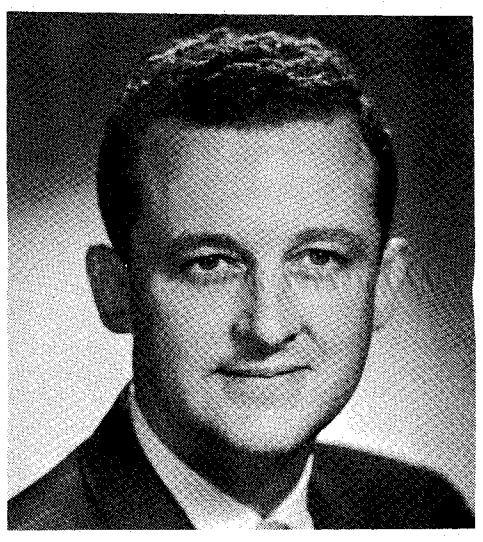
Long goes down the line in support of Administration projects including Rules Committee packing, foreign aid, aid to education, the food stamp program, and accelerated public works. He gives knee-jerk support to every aspect of the Administration's handling of the war in Viet Nam.

Republican McHenry defends U.S. involvement in Viet Nam. At the same time he says the President must take off the wraps and let the field commanders win the war. He calls for stepped-up bombing of the Communist north, and destruction of military and industrial strongholds. (McHenry for Congress Committee: 111 West Susquehanna Ave., Towson, Md. 21204.)

While Long maintains that he is unconcerned by McHenry's challenge, he appears to be running scared. Every day a steady stream of press releases from his Washington office proclaims his interest in matters national and international. Constituents are flooded with newsletters and other franked messages.

Long recently took advantage of a serious drought to send messages of condolence to 5,000 farmers in Harford County. He enclosed a "drought questionnaire" which farmers were asked to fill out and return to him so he could "better represent" them. Only 1 per cent of the farmers bothered to do so.

Long should be hurt by a badly split



McHENRY

Democratic party. Four major candidates for the party's gubernatorial nomination are at each other's throats and the Democratic primary comes less than two months before the general election. Few observers feel the Democrats will be able to patch up their wounds in that short a period.

Georgia's 10th District

Simkins vs. Stephens

Never in this century have voters in Georgia's 10th Congressional District sent a Republican to Washington. Never in this century, in fact, has a Republican even run. But the odds are good that Roy Simkins, a 32-year-old lawyer, will make political history in November.

Four years ago, Simkins was the first Republican ever to seek office in Richmond County (Augusta). He lost, when his name was ruled off the ballot, but he ran again in 1964, this time for the state legislature. He was elected then and again in 1965 in a special election necessitated by reapportionment. With but one year's legislative experience, he was named minority floor leader.

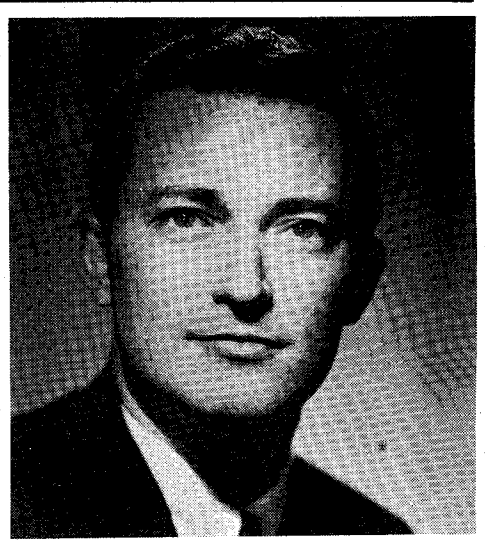
Simkins, a Goldwater delegate to the 1964 Republican convention, is directing his campaign at conservatives in both parties. The coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans gave Barry Goldwater 55 per cent of the vote in the district two years ago. (Simkins for Congress headquarters: P.O. Box 831, Augusta, Ga.)

Incumbent Robert C. Stephens was elected to Congress as a conservative Democrat in 1960, but in recent years he has moved far to the left and his ACA rating has slipped to 33. He voted to pack the House Rules Committee, for aid to pro-Communist "neutrals," for federal aid to education, the food stamp program and various public works boondoggles.

A leading business group reports that Stephens supported economy in government on but two of 20 rollcalls during the 88th Congress. Figures for the current session are not yet available. As a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Stephens has consistently voted to weaken the dollar, according to Simkins. The GOP nominee charges:

"The issuance of one-dollar Federal Reserve notes to replace silver certificates; the elimination of the requirement that the Federal Reserve Banks maintain reserves in gold certificates equal to at least 25 per cent of the commercial bank deposits they hold; and the coining of 'funny money' or 'sandwich coins' were all voted in with his help."

Stephens is plainly concerned by the Simkins challenge. He is inundating the district with franked messages that spell out the "benefits" he has brought from Washington. A typical newsletter emphasized the federal dollars spent in the 21-county district. Republican Simkins notes that Stephens neglects to mention the cost to the beleaguered taxpayer of these Great Society "benefits."



SIMKINS

Because he has never before encountered significant opposition, Stephens has spent little time in the district. His political fences are in poor repair (a recent poll disclosed that only 29 per cent of the voters knew who he was) and conservative Democrats are reportedly flocking to Simkins' side.

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Sen. Murphy Finally Wins Out In Bracero Dispute With Wirtz

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

One of the nice things about Sen. George Murphy of California is that he doesn't crow in victory.

For well over a year he has been after Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz to ease up on the policy of excluding Mexican nationalis, the so-called braceros, from California's fields and orchards. Wirtz's doctrinaire rigidity in pushing the policy of exclusion had resulted in tremendous waste of needed food crops when California's ranchers found it impossible to "make do" with vacationing high school students, moochers and alcoholics from the skid rows of big cities, and recruits from east of the Rockies who, after using transportation subsidies as a means of getting to the West Coast, quit after a few days work.

A proud and touchy man, Willard Wirtz resisted Murphy's prodding through a score of crises. But on August 1 of this year, Wirtz finally capitulated. He authorized the admission of 6,000 Mexicans to help with the approaching California tomato harvest.

Instead of saying "I told you so," Sen. Murphy made a simple, low-keyed announcement that he was "very pleased that the secretary of labor has recognized the need for these laborers . . . . I hope the secretary's action is an indication that California harvest needs will be carefully followed with a view to authorizing more workers as necessity demands."

Murphy has what has been called the "emulsifying" touch. Although he

California's George Murphy has been a successful senator and a unifying force within the Republican party.

is personally rather conservative, he seldom talks ideology. In his two years in the U.S. Senate he has largely limited himself to pushing (a) the interests of the state of California and (b) the cause of unity in the Republican party.

Although he was known, before his election, primarily as a Hollywood actor and labor leader (inside the Screen Actors Guild), he quickly made himself felt in the Senate as the spokesman for California's extensive agricultural interests. Without taking a position challenging the justice of the striking airline machinists' demand for more money, he made an issue of the strike losses to California farmers whose income depends on their ability to market flowers and expensive fruits in the East by air freight.

And again without going out on a limb against labor, or opposing the union shop inside the state of California, he went along on a strictly "states' rights" basis with Sen. Dirksen's leadership in opposition to the repeal of 14b, the Taft-Hartley provision which allows the states to do whatever they want to do about permitting or prohibiting compulsory unionism.

The pro-California image which Murphy has made for himself goes in tandem with a pro-Republican image that cuts completely across ideological lines. He stayed out of the Ronald Reagan-George Christopher primary fight, but now that Reagn has who Murphy is giving everything he has to transfer his own vote-getting magic (he got more votes in 1964 than Gov. Pat Brown ever managed to roll up) to his junior Hollywood colleague.

He is doing this not because of Reagan's conservatism, but because Reagan is the party nominee for governor. Meanwhile, Murphy has helped Republicans in some 30 states to raise more than $2 million dollars, and is busy supporting any and all Republican national candidates, including such liberals as Mark Hatfield of Oregon and Chalres Percy of Illinois.

Murphy's avoidance of abrasiveness has been so well imitated by Reagan that it is marking the senior senator from California, Thomas Kuchel, look like a sullen spoilsport in his refusal to be a loyal party man when it comes to California campaigning. The time may come when Kuchel may need Murphy's help in saving his own skin.

If Murphy has refrained from crowing over Secretary of Labor Wirtz' capitulation in the Mexican bracero labor issue, this columnist, who is not in politics, could easily afford to crow in his place.

Ever since I saw, from close up, the tribulations of the California lemon growers in the Santa Barbara region when they couldn't get needed bracero help, I have followed Sen. Murphy's campaign to save California agriculture with considerable admiration.

At one point a Wirtz Labor Department underling saw fit to call me a bad reporter for publicizing Murphy's figures. But now that Wirtz has ceased to be rigid, I suppose that I, too, should resist the impulse to gloat. So let's praise Willard Wirtz for seeing the light.

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SIERRA CLUB—Rep. John Dingell (D.-Mich.) has assailed "heavy-handed coercion" by the Internal Revenue Service in the case of the Sierra Club (see *Human Events*, July 2, page 3). When the club, a nationally prominent conservationist group, opposed an Administration-backed dam in the Grand Canyon, the IRS initiated steps to revoke the group's tax-exempt status. The whole incident, Dingell said, "smacked of police state methods."

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ACLU DEFENDS FLAG BURNER—The American Civil Liberties Union has come to the defense of a New Yorker charged under state law with burning the American flag. An ACLU attorney defended the desecration as "a constitutionally protected activity" akin to sit-ins and other forms of civil disobedience. Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio) comments: "It is unconscionable that anyone except Communist sympathizers and those who would destroy our nation should advocate a theory that it is a proper means of protest to desecrate the Stars and Stripes."

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Now They Know He Was Right

By LEE EDWARDS

The presidential election was a brutal one. The Republican candidate was portrayed from coast to coast as one of the most cruel, unfeeling political leaders in U.S. history. No pity was shown by a merciless opposition or the news media, and little more was displayed by his own indifferent party. The candidate was buried beneath an electoral landslide by a Democratic opponent who exuberantly promised a new and better life for every American.

The date was 1932, the Republican candidate Herbert Hoover. That quiet, brilliant man—engineer, author, Cabinet member, President, public servant—waited nearly 30 years for history to vindicate him and for the people to venerate him for what he truly was—one of our nation's greatest humanitarians.

Thirty-two years later, another Republican candidate plunged into another brutal, bruising presidential campaign. Again the air was filled with strange shrill words like "fascist," "warmonger," "extremist" and "racist." The attack was unrelenting from the first day of 1964 until election day when the man was defeated by the widest margin ever recorded in American presidential elections.

Through it all, Barry Goldwater insisted that all he was trying to do was to tell the truth about the war in Viet Nam, about the spreading crime and violence in our cities, about the dangerous thrust of inflation, about the deterioration of U.S. prestige abroad.

When it was over and the last vote had been counted, he retired to his lovely mountain-top home in Phoenix to rest and reflect upon the "might have been's" and "should have done's."

Had he been wrong? Should he have conducted a different campaign? Would it have been smarter *not* to talk about the war, crime and violence, inflation? Had he misjudged everything *that* badly? He pondered and waited—but not for long.

In less than two years, Barry Goldwater has been proven right on every stand he took on the major issues of the 1964 presidential campaign.

Viet Nam. Barry Goldwater advocated the bombing of key targets in North Viet Nam; he suggested the interdiction of supply routes between the north and south; he urged the stopping of "friendly" as well as enemy shipping into Hanoi; and he challenged the Johnson Administration to level with Americans. President Johnson has since adopted every one of Goldwater's proposals . . . but the last. The result is persistent widespread confusion and uncertainty in the United States about the "importance" of the war in Viet Nam.

Crime and violence. Barry Goldwater warned repeatedly throughout the fall of 1964 that there would be many more riots and outbreaks unless the President took the lead in reinforcing national respect for law and order. The Watts riot of 1965 and the July riots in a dozen different cities this year have proven him right. And President Johnson *has* begun to speak out more forcibly, understandably alarmed by the intensity of the disturbances and the inflammatory remarks of prominent citizens like his own vice president, Hubert Humphrey, who told an audience in New Orleans that he had "enough spark left in me to lead a mighty good revolt."

Inflation. Barry Goldwater called Lyndon Johnson "a spender, the wildest spender of them all." Since that flat assertion, President Johnson has become the first President to submit a federal budget in excess of $100 billion (the 1967 budget will be at least $112 billion). Under his leadership the national debt is now over $325 billion and the cost of living is approaching an annual rate of nearly 4 per cent this year.

U.S. prestige abroad. Barry Goldwater warned the voters about the increasing debility of NATO, the unrest within the Organization of American States and the unhinging of SEATO. Once again, although he derided the accusations at the time, President Johnson has tried to shore up each of these organizations as well as the United States' position in them.

Barry Goldwater continues to speak out with the same undiluted directness that bewildered and even frightened many people in 1964. He insisted then that he would not compromise his principles or his beliefs to "win votes." That is still his creed. It has earned him open admiration from many who spurned and mocked him two short years ago.

In view of what has transpired since the fall of 1964, Barry Goldwater is a man to be heeded and believed. There are millions today who wish they had followed him on Nov. 3, 1964.

Barry Goldwater: An Exclusive Interview

Q. Senator, what about 1968—can Lyndon Johnson be beaten?

A. If Johnson continues to be the bumbling politician he's turning out to be, I think he *can* be beaten in 1968. But we have to face it: the incumbent, particularly the presidential incumbent, has the advantage today. The power that now resides in the office of the President is so vast and so complete that it's difficult sometimes even to think of defeating an incumbent.

Take for example his ability to foreclose any debate on television (as Johnson did in the last campaign). His ability to threaten people with IRS [Internal Revenue Service] disclosures and investigations. His ability to hold off important contracts to businessmen, which Johnson has done and will continue to do. All this makes defeat a very difficult task.

Cost-of-Living Issue

Q. What will be some of the major issues?

A. I want to stress that the parties do not make the issues—the *people* make them.

I think the major issue will be Viet Nam unless the President is able to either stop the war, or have a peace of some sort declared just prior to election.

The rising cost of living will probably be the best issue because he can't stop this. He *could*, but apparently he has neither the courage nor the will to stop it. I think the American women will make prices a great issue.

Q. Do you think any one Republican has a better chance of beating Johnson?

A. As of now, Nixon has the best equipment to beat Johnson, though he is not a "new face." In fact, Nixon would be the first to agree that the party needs a new face but there doesn't seem to be any around. Nixon is probably the best-equipped man in the country on foreign policy and the fact that he had eight years of training in the White House will have a big bearing on his chances.

Q. Do you have any favorite new faces for the presidential nomination?

A. I just don't see any so-called "new faces." If Chuck Percy wins in Illinois, he would be a so-called new face. As for the others . . . Romney's been around. He hasn't shown any great knowledge in the most important field—foreign policy. Rockefeller is through. Scranton is through. Mark Hatfield is going to have a difficult job in Oregon. I think he will win, but he couldn't be considered a new face. And that's the way it goes.

Q. What do you think are the prospects for the GOP this fall?

A. The possibility of a Republican Congress is rather slim although I do think the Republicans will make substantial gains in the House and we should pick up two or three seats in the Senate.

A Fine Leader

Q. What kind of job do you think Jerry Ford is doing? What about Everett Dirksen?

A. Jerry Ford is doing a fine job in the House backed up by Mel Laird, John Rhodes and the others on that team.

Dirksen is now doing a superb job, although at the outset I was a little leary about his close association with the President. But after having had his toes stepped on, he's the Everett Dirksen that I've known all my life and is proving to be a fine leader.

Q. Do you believe the leadership of the Republican party now rests with members of Congress rather than the governors?

A. The leadership of the party *not* in control of the White House always rests with their members in Congress. Why? Because the governors have absolutely no way of speaking out on foreign policy. This isn't their business. Their business is the internal one of running a state. I've never believed and I don't believe now that the governors constitute the leadership of the Republican party nor did they constitute the leadership of the Democratic party when that party was not in the White House.

I will say they are very valuable in *helping* the leadership of the party and I'm glad to see that the Republican governors have united, have formed their own organization and are attempting to offer advice and help to the leadership.

Q. What about the recent charges and counter-charges about the Young Republicans? Have you ever encountered anti-Semitism among YRs?

A. The charges and counter-charges about the Young Republicans are a lot of ridiculous nonsense. I have never in all my experience with the Young Republicans encountered any anti-Semitism. The truth of the matter, when you get right down to it, is that the Eastern liberal Republicans have long tried to gain control of the Young Republicans and have never been successful. But they're continuing, and you'll find on examination that the only Republicans who have made any big issue of this so-called "rat-fink" episode have been Senators Case, Scott, Javits and others of that persuasion.

If anyone took the trouble to find out the true picture of what happened, they could probably put the blame on one or two people and would not be inclined,

Barry Goldwater says he is running for the Senate again in 1968, "even if it means running against my old friend, Sen. Hayden."

Lee Edwards, who conducted this interview for Human Events, *is a frequent contributor to these pages. He was director of information for the national Goldwater for President Committee in 1964. He has his own public relations firm in Washington, D. C.*

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therefore, to smear Young Republicans all over this country. Again, the Eastern liberals are trying to gain control of this group. I don't believe they're going to do it. The Young Republicans, along with the Republican women, constitute the strongest part of the Republican party, and I for one deplore very deeply the antics of Sen. Scott and others who spend most of their time downgrading Republicans instead of Democrats.

Q. On a recent television program, William F. Buckley Jr. and Clare Boothe Luce came to the conclusion that the Republican party would probably continue to decline in importance and influence. Do you agree?

A. Well, when Bill Buckley and Clare Boothe get together, most anything can come. No, just for the record, I *don't* think the Republican party will continue to decline in either importance or influence.

Q. Do you see any serious signs of a third party—national and conservative in scope?

A. I see no serious sign of a third party yet. I don't think it's happening now. But it would be a healthy move, in my opinion, for all conservatives in America, if they care to, to join together under one tent, and leave the radicals of the left to themselves in what would then be a minority party.

But then we get back to the power of the President and the power of Washington in controlling votes through dollars.

Q. Do you still believe that conservatives should work within the Republican party?

A. The *only* place a conservative can work today is in the Republican party; that is, in a political way.

Q. Are you satisfied with the work of the Republican Coordinating Committee?

A. No, I'm *not* satisfied. They've put out one or two outstanding papers. The one that comes quickly to my mind is the one by Maurice Stans and his group on the gold situation. But on the whole I don't think they have accomplished much. They've certainly been upstaged by Johnson at every meeting. And I know that several members are not planning on attending any more.

Well-Financed Party

Q. How successful has Ray Bliss been as national chairman?

A. It's difficult at this point to say how successful or unsuccessful Ray Bliss has been. He's raised money, but you have to remember this: no chairman in the history of the Republican party ever took over a party so well financed and so well organized as Ray took over from Dean Burch, all the critics to the contrary.

Now, the coming election successes can be credited to Bob Wilson first and then Thruston Morton. Ray Bliss has very little to do at all with the election of congressional candidates or senatorial candidates or gubernatorial candidates. The job of the national chairman is to put together the money and the know-how, etc., to elect a President. And that chance doesn't come until 1968.

Q. President Johnson has stepped up the war in Viet Nam. Should he do more? How do you feel about his adopting so much of what you recommended in 1964?

A. Naturally, I'm happy that President Johnson has taken the advice of many people in taking firmer action in Viet Nam. I will reserve my judgment as to whether he should do more until I'm certain he will continue to do what he's now doing.

You ask how I feel about his adopting so much of what I recommended in 1964. Lee, he *had* to. What we were preaching in 1964 was plain common horse sense. And unless he was a complete idiot and didn't understand trends or English, he would naturally have to do the things we talked about. I believe that more and more people are realizing that in their hearts they know I was right.

Distorted Image

Q. Consider the major themes of your campaign in 1964: the war in Viet Nam, crime in the streets, integrity in government, the threat of inflation. So much has happened in the last 18 months to prove you right, and yet in 1964 only 39 per cent of the people backed you. Why?

A. What you say is true. The only reason I can give for having attracted only 39 per cent of the people who voted is the fact that it wasn't Barry Goldwater who was running—it was a caricature of him, built by Gov. Scranton and Gov. Rockefeller in the primaries, and then aided and abetted by Romney, Kuchel, Keating, Javits, etc., in the general election.

I was defeated, frankly, before I was nominated. To tell you the truth, we knew this from the polls. In fact, the day of the nomination only 20 per cent of the people were for me and 80 per cent were for Johnson. The fact that I almost doubled my appeal and cut his down by the same percentage is a source of some meager satisfaction.

I hope that the Republican party *never* again so handicaps its candidate that he has no chance. I don't believe I could have won the election. But it would have been something like 55-45 and six to eight million Republicans voted for me who either didn't vote or voted for Johnson because of the distorted image of me painted by disgruntled, unhappy, unfaithful, so-called Republicans like the governors and senators I've mentioned.

Q. Some commentators have remarked on the similarities between ancient Rome and modern America. Do you agree that the United States is approaching a crisis in its history?

A. The United States is not "approaching" a crisis in its history—we're *in* the crisis. We're in the same position that Rome was in and other great governments. We have become a materially minded people. We have lost the spiritual drive that made us great. We are depending upon law to do those things that man should do for himself. We've lost all concept of dignity, we've lost concept of respect of law. Today we're in about the same position that Rome was in when the decline had already set in. But I'm not pessimistic—I think the young people in this country know about this crisis and are going to do something about it.

Q. If you had it to do all over again, would you handle your 1964 campaign any differently?

A. Well, having said that I knew on the date of nomination that I couldn't beat Johnson, nor could any other Republican, I would probably have declined it.

Seriously, there are many little things we would have done differently. But I don't believe the result would have been changed much in view of the Republicans who so cut me up that I couldn't have changed the image, so to speak.

In the conduct of the war in Viet Nam, Lyndon Johnson has adopted much of what Goldwater recommended in 1964.

Q. In view of the airline strike and other national strikes this year, do you think Congress should take a close look at the whole question of industry-wide and collective bargaining?

A. I've always felt that the Congress should take a good look at the labor laws. In fact, they should take a look regularly, say every 10 years, at *all* laws we have to see if they're still applicable and working. Certainly, in the field of strikes, where they have a direct bearing on the well-being of people and our economics, there should be some machinery such as Taft-Hartley contains (the 80-day cooling-off period) that the President could use—if he had the guts to use it.

Q. Have you made any firm plans to run for the Senate again? Will you run against Sen. Carl Hayden?

A. Yes, I'm running for the Senate in 1968, even if it means running against my old friend, Sen. Hayden. And I feel that if Sen. Hayden's health permits, he will run again, so it will be me against him.

Issues Not Discussed

Q. In your travels around the country, do you see any resurgence of conservatism, or did 1964 discourage just about everyone?

A. I don't believe 1964 settled anything relative to conservatism and liberalism.

There was no debate between the two philosophies. Johnson refused to debate, he refused to talk about anything. The truth of the matter is that a Democratic Senate Committee has refused to publish the speeches of 1964. I feel it's for the plain and simple reason that the tape recordings which are available of his speeches will *not* show any similarity to his prepared texts that were issued to the press. And even his prepared texts did not bear on the issues, or the problems of America, while I tried in a very earnest way to present what I felt to be sound arguments for my philosophy.

No, I don't think conservatism was hurt in 1964. For example, the next convention of the Republican party will be in the control of the same delegates that were at the last one. I would say they were *some*what conservative.

Q. Gov. Romney, most recently at a Young Republican meeting in Washington, D.C., continues to insist that he tried to see you several times during 1964 but couldn't get together with you. Is this true? Has he earned the support of the party in 1968?

A. I don't know why Gov. Romney continues to say he tried to see me, but couldn't. I'm just speaking now from the top of my memory, but I remember one two-hour meeting in my office. I remember one trip from the airport to some town in Michigan—a drive of 45 minutes during which we spoke. I remember a three-hour meeting with Gov. Romney and the delegates in, I believe, Lansing, Mich. And I know that on at least one other, maybe two occasions, we talked.

Each time I came away from the meeting with a feeling that I had satisfied his questions. But lo and behold, in the next morning's press would appear a story that Gov. Romney still could not understand Goldwater.

I don't know how many meetings it takes to satisfy him. Maybe he doesn't catch on quickly. Maybe it would take a solid week of eight hours each day talking. If that's the case, I'm sorry I didn't realize how long it took him to comprehend.

I don't to this day—to this day—know why he did not support me. Gov. Hatfield, for example, disagreed with me on several points; he told me the points, but then he went out and worked for me. This is the kind of Republican I respect.

I didn't agree with every plank in the 1960 platform, but I told Dick Nixon what my disagreements were and then I went out and made 296 speeches for him. As for Romney, I don't believe the party will forget the fact that he took a walk-out in 1964. I don't care how big he wins, or loses, in Michigan. It's going to be very difficult for people who have worked their hearts out for this party to forget that this man took a powder in 1964—without giving a reason.

Q. It's been rumored that Robert McNamara may be the Democratic nominee for vice president in 1968. Do you have any comment?

A. I hope Robert McNamara is not around in 1968. When I say that, I mean I hope he's alive and enjoying good health, but that he's not in any place of contention for any office in this government. Frankly, I think he's been a miserable failure in the office of secretary of defense. The very fact that we have been on the verge of losing the war in Viet Nam because of his poor planning would prevent him from being seriously considered for anything. I hope that he either resigns or is asked to resign and *does* resign from his present job and maybe go back to Ford and help them make some more Edsels.

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Peking May Not Accept

U. N. Ready to Vote Membership for Red China

From the Allen-Scott Report

United Nations membership is in the bag for Red China—if the Peking rulers will take it.

Red China will definitely be voted admittance at the General Assembly meeting set for September 20. What the Mao Tse-tung coterie will do about it is conjectural. They have given no hint to backstage feelers put out by de Gaulle and others on friendly terms with them.

The United Nations also will impose new and tougher economic sanctions on South Africa.

The United States will oppose Red China's admission, but not as strenuously as in the past. Instead, its efforts and influence will be concentrated on preserving Nationalist China's status in the United Nations.

The United States will back stronger sanctions against South Africa. It favored the original bars, and will support the harsher ones demanded by the African bloc.

At the last showdown on the Red Chinese issue, Nov. 17, 1965, the United States blocked membership by a 47-to-47 vote—with 23 abstentions. However, U.N. insiders predicted the hairline victory would be the last.

Ambassador Arthur Goldberg confirmed that in his strategy conference with President Johnson the other day.

The former Supreme Court justice reported that this time the entire African bloc will line up for Peking admission. Last year, 19 of the 26 voted with the Communists, and seven abstained.

Virtually all of these countries are beneficiaries of various forms of U.S. economic aid—totaling more than $1.5 billion since 1949.

* * *

A ceiling on federal spending under Title XIX of the new Medicare act will be voted by the potent House Ways and Means Committee.

Amount of the limitation is still undecided. It will largely depend on a report of estimated costs of Title XIX that is being rushed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare at the committee's request.

Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), influential chairman, has the votes in the 25-member (17 Democrats, eight Republicans) committee to impose a ceiling.

But what happens after that is a toss-up. This is an election year and with all House members and more than one-third of the Senate running, Mills has his work cut out curbing Title XIX outlays.

This provision is an expanded version of the Kerr-Mills Act providing medical care for indigent old people. Now it includes the blind, disabled, children in families with unemployed parents, and others. The federal government reimburses the states for their expenditures on the basis of a formula ranging from 50 to 83 per cent.

When the Medicare bill was before Congress, it was estimated Title XIX charges would run around $500 million in the first year. It is now evident that calculation was wholly unrealistic. Of the 19 states that so far have put Title XIX programs into effect, their estimated cost to the federal government will be $830 million the first year.

New York, the other state, has voted a far-reaching program sponsored by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller which HEW estimates will cost the government around $700 million, and could go as high as $1.4 billion.

In addition, a number of other states have served notice they will put Title XIX programs into operation by the January 1 deadline. That means still more heavy federal expenditures, which alarmed HEW authorities fear could total upwards of $2.5 billion in 12 months.

Mills is determined to lock this barn door—belated though it may be. He is sure of Ways and Means Committee backing, but from there on the prospects are unpredictable..

★ ★ ★

U. S. diplomats are being alerted against a new Soviet espionage drive to penetrate American embassies throughout the world.

The recent expose of attempts to plant an electronic listening device in the State Department is being cited as a graphic example of the lengths that Kremlin agents are prepared to go to obtain U.S. secrets.

A State Department security memorandum to all American ambassadors abroad warns that Gen. Skharovkiy, chief of Soviet secret police, has ordered his operatives "to improve and step up their penetration of U.S. embassies in Western and neutral countries," as well as those behind the Iron Curtain.

"While in the past Soviet and satellite intelligence services have concentrated their espionage activities on U.S. embassies and officials in Communist countries," the State Department points out, "it now becomes apparent that their agents have instructions to intensify their efforts in Western and neutral countries."

Embassy security officers are particularly being cautioned to guard against the planting of electronic listening devices in office buildings and residences used by U.S. officials and their families.

"More than 20 U.S. embassies, including every one behind the Iron Curtain, have been bugged by Communist agents during the past five years," the memorandum states. "In several instances entire networks of listening devices were discovered installed in buildings housing U.S. diplomatic employes."

The embassies placed on the new Red espionage alert include Bonn, Rome, London, Paris, Cairo, New Delhi, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Mexico City.

Strikingly illustrative of these latest espionage operations was the recent Soviet penetration of U.S. diplomatic mail in a "friendly Mediterranean country."

As related in the State Department memorandum, "British and U.S. security officers working together discovered that the mail to both diplomatic missions was being surreptitiously opened. It was subsequently learned that within the post office of that country a Communist cell, operating under the KGB, was responsible for this activity."

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The Big Water Scare

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

"Too valuable to burn," I heard a man say 20 years ago about natural gas. The fuel has become a vital manufacturing material in the booming petrochemical industries.

"Too good to throw away," I heard another man say just the other day. He was talking about the filthy, stinking, discolored, noxious water in our much-maligned rivers. Having read a good deal of doomsday calamity-howling about river pollution, I went around to interview the maker of this astonishing statement.

Dr. Leon Weinberger, burly and all business, looked just right in shirt sleeves with a couple of water jugs on the floor beside his desk. One jug contained fresh water. The other contained sewer water that he had treated. He said that "volunteer" tasters in the Interior Department hadn't been able to tell the difference.

Dr. Weinberger, an MIT science master in sanitary engineering, had worked as a consultant for 20 different industries before coming to his present job. He is assistant commissioner, Research and Development, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

You could tell he knew his stuff. Dr. Weinberger struck his interviewer as a good newsman in a town where the big payoff is in havoc-crying. The terrible plight of American rivers nearly ranks with atomic energy and poverty as subject matters for despair. Water shortage and water pollution are going to finish us off if The Bomb and revolt of the underprivileged don't get us first.

But Weinberger takes the calmer view. He had a chart which shows by projections (A.D. 1900-2000) that things are just as bad as the gloom-spreaders like to point out.

"This rather oversimplified projection," he said, "indicates that we have already run out of water. In fact, it indicates that we ran out of water in 1957 . . . . The truth is that our nation as a whole is not running out of water and will not within the reasonably foreseeable future."

True, many regions have water shortages. The increase of population and industrialization has rendered our rivers a mess. But scientific research and development have almost caught up to the problems. The "almost" is necessary because until very recently our engineers could not see a way to control a malignant bloom called "algae" which feeds on phosphates, chokes the water and kills the fish. But Interior Secretary Udall announced last month that a breakthrough, largely credited to Weinberger, would soon cut down on the aquatic phosphates and starve the algae to death.

There are other breakthroughs that bring down the costs of water treatment to feasible levels. Weinberger sees city and industrial reservoirs where the water is used and re-used indefinitely, never returned to the rivers.

He writes:

"If 80 per cent of the water used by New York City were recovered and renovated for re-use, the city's water supply . . . would in effect be enlarged five times. The same general principle applies . . . to all industrial supplies."

A water shortage disaster? It's an old wives' tale at which the true scientists scoff.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

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LBJ's Peace Bribes Only Add to Casualty Lists

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

On the face of it, LBJ's latest appeal to Peking and Hanoi to "stop molesting their neighbors"; his promise to rebuild their war-damaged areas (yes, Virginia, with your money) if they do, and his charging Averell Harriman to explore every indication from whatever source that the Communists are ready to negotiate peace in Viet Nam—these can be written off as normal election-year stuff.

Harriman, let us remember, is the venerable peacenik who negotiated the neutralization of Laos which left the Communists in possession of the Ho Chi Minh trail, thanks to which the North Vietnamese could until recently invade South Viet Nam with impunity.

Yet everybody familiar with Viet Nam knows that if our President means what he says, there is nothing to negotiate. He has excluded any regime in the south which contains or is influenced by Communists.

North Viet Nam is fighting to establish a fully Communist regime and might accept a Laos-type solution as a first step to this. But if LBJ accepts the presence of the Viet Cong in any future regime in South Viet Nam, then he will accept full responsibility for having sent God knows how many thousands of young Americans to their death—in vain. I cannot believe that any Texan will do this. So what is there to negotiate?

Obviously, by their incessant appeals to Hanoi, Johnson and Rusk are thinking not of peace in Viet Nam but of peace with our allies and so-called friends like India, that care nothing for any freedom but their own and are afraid of being drawn into an "escalated" war. Most of all, they are in my judgment seeking to reunite the Democratic party for the coming election.

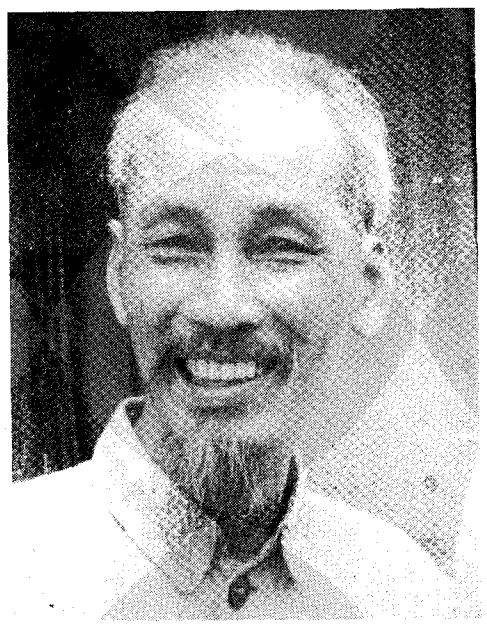
The President is now under pressure from a small but vocal minority in the House of Representatives and from some half-bright senators to assure their re-election by appealing to pacifist voters at home. If only Ho would offer to come to the conference table before November. . . .

Personally, if I were Ho I would do just that, lay down my terms immediately—a new Laos-type regime in South Viet Nam including the Viet Cong and put a two-month time limit on negotiations. Then he would compel our President to cut out the double-talk and either accept the eventual communization of South Viet Nam or lose the votes of the American peaceniks.

This is not what worries me most about our incessant peace appeals and the offer of what amounts to a bribe to our sworn enemy. I am convinced that every such appeal is prolonging the war and the casualty list.

How do I reach this conclusion? First of all, five days a week I read the monitored broadcasts from all the Communist countries. Peking, Hanoi and Moscow, not to speak of the minor Red capitals, fill the air with exaggerated stories of opposition to the war in the United States. Not a peep from a peacenik, not an assinine outburst from a U.S. senator or representative who should know better but is taken up and given worldwide circulation by the Communist press and radio.

Kosygin and Mao know that Ho cannot defeat the Americans with their trained Australian and Korean allies. What they expect him to do is carry on a war that drains his country of its finest manhood until domestic pressure in the United States forces President Johnson to accept either total defeat or the half-defeat of a Laos-type solution.



Ho Chi Minh can probably achieve a Laos-like settlement right now.

Meanwhile, so long as the United States lacks the guts to listen to Marshal Ky and carry the war into North Viet Nam, Ho is performing a first-class service for the Communist world merely by carrying on the struggle.

For meanwhile, Red China, despite its internal rifts, is moving heaven and earth to perfect its nuclear weapon and provide at least short-range missiles to carry them, thanks to which it can blackmail its immediate Asian neighbors.

The Soviet Union is concentrating on strengthening its already dominant influence in the Middle East.

Peking and Moscow together are perfecting their plans for the communization of other Latin American countries, according to plans worked out at the Tricontinental Conference in Havana and by the Permanent Executive Secretariat, to which that conference gave birth.

All this takes time. Why our Administration should encourage such schemes by its incessant appeals for negotiation escapes me.

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California Politicking

State of the Unions Message

By MORRIE RYSKIND

Ours is an open society and we welcome free discussion. Thus, you may attack our Viet Nam policy, the Connally Amendment and the FBI not only with impunity, but even with kudos from intellectual circles.

But, of course, there must be some restraints to avoid anarchy. To question the pronunciamento of any so-called "minority" organization is off-bounds; to dispute the soundness of a Supreme Court decision—even one carried by 5 to 4—is to become a social pariah; and the worst crime of all—many consider it treason—is to raise any doubts about the ukase of a union leader.

All the above fiats are made on Olympus and must be accepted as the decrees of the gods. If you demur, retribution is swift—and I'm the guy who knows.

I recently published a "request" from C. W. Walker, business manager of the Los Angeles branch of the Electrical Workers, to union members for funds to defeat Ronald Reagan. And I noted what was either an example of woeful ignorance or a deliberate misstatement of Reagan's position in the appeal—and union business managers are not, as a rule, ignorant.

That brought immediate repercussions from some loyal members and one, E. J. Artone, reminded me of Hitler's fate and advised me that the *Congressional Record* had paid tribute "to the union's honesty and fairness to all."

That may very well be. Indeed, the *Record* is cluttered with "additional remarks" consisting of eulogies to various congressional constituents and read by few but the eulogees, if that's the word. But the fact remains that a good many working stiffs resent making forced contributions to a candidate not of their choice.

And here's an objection from a liberal schoolmarm: "Your anti-labor bias is clearly showing when you imply that the union members who won't contribute will be penalized. Do you really think that can happen in America?"

Yes, teacher, I do. During 1964. I had notes from hundreds of union Goldwater supporters angered because of just such pressures. I recall one in particular who, having given his union $5 for LBJ, sent me a $10 check for Barry.

He explained how he had learned not to fight City Hall: "When you finish a job, you report and are put at the bottom of the list of those available, and it may take two weeks for your name to work itself to the top again. That's fair enough, certainly.

"But some jobs are obviously only for a few days, while others indicate they may last for two months. And I noticed that the boys who played ball always got the longer jobs. So now I always give—when I'm asked for $2, I come across with $5. My family likes to eat."

A friendly postman sends a marked copy of the Angel City *Carrier*, local publication of the National Association of Letter Carriers. The item discloses that the request of the Los Angeles Federation of Labor for "campaign funds against Ronald Reagan" is now before the budget committee.

Adds my friend: "Many of us are not Democrats and don't support Brown. Isn't this proposed action a misuse of union funds and a violation of the Hatch Act?" Technically, perhaps. But as long as the money is in a good cause, why quibble? My own belief is that the union is using small-time methods. It would be much more effective to refuse to deliver mail to any known Reaganite. That would bring them to their knees in no time.

Another interesting case is that of a lawsuit filed here by one Rollie V. Peterson against the International Union of Operating Engineers. An admitted Reaganite, Peterson sued when he learned, he alleges, that the union had made a deal with Brown to contribute $50,000 of union funds to Pat's campaign, in return for which the union would be allowed to represent a group of state employes.

The court thereupon issued a temporary restraining order to hold up such payment and to prevent the destruction of union records which, Peterson further alleges, will support his contention.

The review of the restraining order is due on or about the time this column appears, and the verdict should be noteworthy.

Meanwhile, Peterson's lawyer informs me that his client has been fired from his job. . . . See what I mean, teacher?

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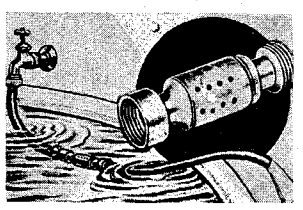

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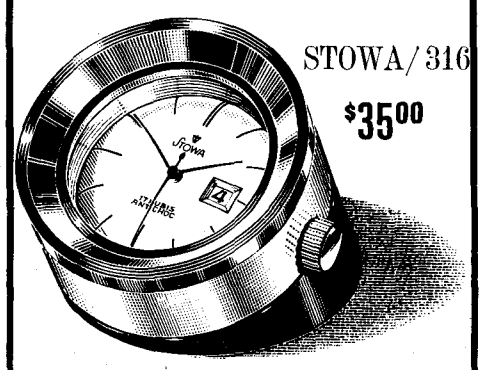

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'New Left' Antics at Hearings Made Some New Friends for HCUA

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Some of the hot-eyed apostles of the New Left succeeded recently in achieving what most Washington observers would have thought an impossible task: They actually made a few sympathetic friends for the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

This was one anomalous by-product of a tempestuous few days that left the Hill rocking with anger, shock and disbelief. In the course of these events some profound questions of constitutional law were swiftly formulated and as abruptly obscured. When the dust at last subsided, the shaken House committee found itself unexpectedly cast in a martyr's role. Who could have foreseen such a thing?

The uproar began on Monday, August 15, when one of Washington's most respected District judges, Howard F. Corcoran, issued an unprecedented order: He actually undertook to enjoin a committee of the Congress from holding hearings on pending legislation.

Corcoran is a conservative. He was the last member of the local judiciary from whom such an order could have been anticipated. The mind fairly boggled.

Then the House began exploding as if someone had dropped a match in a fireworks warehouse. South Carolina's Mendel Rivers hoarsely demanded the judge's impeachment. Speaker John McCormack, his old eyes blazing, let it be known that the House would maintain the doctrine of separation of powers. Congressman Joe Pool of Texas, who was presiding over the affected subcommittee, went off like a Polaris missile. For a few hours, the legislative and judicial branches were fixed on collision course.

The night of August 15 a three-judge appellate panel hastily undid what Judge Corcoran had done, thereby forestalling an historic showdown. Before the grave questions of the Corcoran order could be sensibly debated or discussed, the spotlight swung back to Pool's subcommittee and the New Leftists' disgraceful behavior.

For the next several days, the Cannon Building was swarming with cops and Pennsylvania Avenue looked as if the paddy-wagon drivers were holding their annual convention. These disturbances, in turn, created such a distraction that it proved impossible to talk soberly of another great conflict that cries out for rational thought—the conflict between free speech and national security.

The contemptuous witnesses and their cocksure lawyers might have scored some impressive points if they had spoken quietly, so that reasonably minded men could hear them. Instead, they shouted so loudly and so abusively that they destroyed whatever effectiveness they might have had.

"That's a fink question," snarled one 23-year-old beauty. "I don't answer fink questions." A fat boy from Berkeley addressed the committee chairman as "Joe-Joe." A blond, wispy fellow, asked to raise his hand and be sworn, responded instead with a Nazi salute. Then this perpetual adolescent explained the grounds on which he refused to answer a question dealing with a Viet Nam committee:

"I will not answer that question on the grounds that it nauseates me and I might vomit all over the table."

This was high school stuff—worse than high school stuff. It was the sort of smarty-pants misbehavior one expects from spoiled brats at the kindergarten level. And the longer the witnesses continued their rude harangues the more deeply they damaged their own cause. The U.S. position in Viet Nam never looked better than it looked in hearing these oddballs denounce it.

Now, the House Committee on Un-American Activities doubtless has provoked some of the criticism thrown in its direction. From time to time, both the House committee and its Senate counterpart have engaged in fishing expeditions that have wandered away from any discernible legislative purpose. But a congressional committee—any congressional committee—is as much an institution as a court.

It is entitled to decent respect and civil conduct. And in this case, the House committee clearly was engaged in legitimate hearings on specific bills assigned to its jurisdiction. One pending bill would make it a criminal offense to block movement of U.S. servicemen or materiel to Viet Nam; another would prohibit giving financial aid to any hostile power with whom the United States is in armed conflict.

These are valid legislative purposes and when one recalls the conduct of the young leftists who blocked troop trains in Oakland some months ago, one is inclined to urge that the bills be passed. Yet cautious voices speak from the American past.

The inherent danger in such legislation is as old as the Sedition Act of 1798; it is as old as the conviction of Charles T. Schenck in the summer of 1918. In this field of the law, prudent men will make haste slowly, drafting every line with careful pens, anxious to preserve the vital boundary that separates treason and dissent.

The House committee has not yet had a fair opportunity to perform this difficult task. Caught between Judge Corcoran's regrettable order and the witnesses' contumacious behavior, the committee has been sorely tried. Yet such is the jealous regard of the House for its own prerogatives that the committee, in the end, will gain strength from the ordeal.

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Progressive Labor Party member Jeffrey Gordon is hustled out of the recent House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings. Anti-war demonstrators made many vehement protests and a number of persons were arrested for disturbing the peace.

Disorderly Lawyers: Should the ABA Take Action?

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

It used to be that enemies of the House Committee on Un-American Activities would thwart the investigative process by refusing to answer questions. The new technique is to disrupt the proceedings by making speeches, starting riots and acting contemptuously before the committee. It is a sad comment on the state of the nation that members of the bar have so far forgotten their responsibilities as lawyers that they both abet these practices and join in them.

Having contributed to the breakdown of order and decorum, they shout that they have a right to do so, just because they are lawyers. When a lawyer takes a client, he does not necessarily subscribe to that client's views. But when he takes part in disorderly demonstrations, he loses whatever claim he may have had to the privileges of his profession. Since he is bound by oath to support law and order, he places himself in moral jeopardy.

This is something that the American Bar Association's Committee on Ethics should look into. And the first man it should call is Arthur Kinoy, a Rutgers University professor who brought shame to his profession by acting like a juvenile delinquent or a beatnik type before HCUA.

Lawyer Arthur Kinoy, a Rutgers University professor, was removed from the HCUA hearings because of his protests.

Other lawyers present, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, should also be made to explain their acts before the committee. Had they acted in similar fashion before any other committee of Congress—not to mention a court of law—they would have been immediately disciplined.

But it is always open season on the House Committee on Un-American Activities—and otherwise rational people are willing to bring disrepute to the congressional system just to do HCUA in the eye.

The rules of the Congress are very clear on the rights of counsel representing a witness before a committee. The witness may consult his lawyer, but may not be coached by him when faced by a difficult question. Counsel may, when recognized by the chairman, address the committee. Before no committee—except under the most extraordinary circumstances, such as the Army-McCarthy hearings, when special rules are specifically made—does counsel for a witness have the right to cross-examine other witnesses.

Yet this is precisely what Mr. Kinoy and William Kunstler did before HCUA. Not only did they demand the right to cross-examine a friendly witness; they also insisted on their rights to impose their own set of rules on the committee.

The chairman allowed them great latitude in arguing their point. (Sen. John McClellan, the Senate's chief investigator, would have dealt with them sharply and summarily.) When they were overruled, Mr. Kinoy made a scene, refused to leave the hearing room when ordered to, and shouted, "Don't touch a lawyer," when Capitol police tried to eject him. He was finally removed, kicking and screaming—a terrible spectacle and a black eye for the legal profession.

And who are the kind of witnesses that Mr. Kinoy and Mr. Kunstler are protecting? Exhibit A is Richard Marx Rhoads, an avowed Communist, who was disorderly throughout and who made one speech after another in which he stated among other things that the initials U.S.A. "have replacee the crooked cross of Nazi Germany as a symbol of death," that America has "the most hated government in the world," and that the United States has "gas chambers."

Did the lawyers who broke up the HCUA meeting advise Mr. Rhoads and other witnesses to act as they did? By any definition, these witnesses were in contempt and should be hauled before a court to answer for their behavior. A witness has the right to refuse to answer questions that incriminate him. He has a right to be unco-operative. But he has no right to disrupt the proceedings of a legally constituted committee of the Congress.

Did the lawyers representing these political hoodlums advise them of their responsibilities and their rights? Did they encourage them to act in contempt? Since the lawyers themselves were clearly acting improperly, the question assumes considerable importance, both to Congress and to the legal profession.

Will the ABA look into the disgraceful performances before HCUA? This is a question that Rep. John Ashbrook, a respected and calm member of the committee, should lay before the American people and the ABA. The disorderly conduct before HCUA was planned in advance—and everybody concerned should know by whom.

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Chicago police guard civil rights demonstrators marching into white areas demanding "open housing."

Attorney General Katzenbach Holds Socialist View of Riots

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

In comment on August 17 before a Senate subcommittee studying the problems of our cities, the attorney general voiced the stereotyped Socialist explanation of recent disorders. It was a shocking performance for the chief law enforcement officer of the U.S. government.

Mr. Katzenbach testified, for example, that there is no indication the riots in Watts and in Hough were "planned, controlled or run by extreme left-wing elements." He professed ignorance of what diligent reporters have revealed in the nation's press, what J. Edgar Hoover has been reporting and what a Cleveland grand jury recently concluded.

Perhaps this profession of ignorance about law enforcement was mere counterpoint to his sociological conclusion that the true agitators are "disease and despair, joblessness and hopelessness, rat-infested housing and long impacted cynicism" and that "generations of indifference by all the American people to the rot and rust and mold which we have allowed to eat into the core of our cities" is to blame.

Has the Department of Justice become the Department of Sociology? It is very bad sociology, profoundly untrue. How can a man who believes this Socialist corruption of our history perform his duty of law enforcement?

Riots in the cities are a phenomenon of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. They are a product of the "Great Society." The record is statistically impregnable. How ironic that in a time of maximum employment when the "Great Society" is boasting of its benefits to the poor, this Administration should attribute anarchy to economic conditions!

Mr. Katzenbach disavowed the clear responsibility of his office. If the riots are a consequence of historical error, Mr. Katzenbach is thereby relieved of responsibility for them. If the "ghetto" is responsible, and no one is going to eliminate the cultural neighborhood in this generation, Mr. Katzenbach never will have any responsibility for massive violence in our cities. Mr. Katzenbach has a monumental gall to so plead after he has spent five years in the federal operation which has destroyed established canons of local responsibility for community peace and order in this country.

The Socialist mind is distinguished by its premise that government must reorder all the ills of society. It would appropriate billions to remake the faces of our cities, by order of the federal bureaucracy.

We have heard that tale before. All over this country federal bureaucrats have dillied and dallied and wasted public funds on urban renewal while private industry has forged steadily ahead replacing old structures with new ones. These mismanaged government programs have provided graft for insiders and shameful waste of tax money. The federal government is grossly incompetent to manage such programs. But the Socialist doesn't think so.

The attorney general further testified that due to these sociological conditions, other cities are on the verge of riotous explosion. In truth, cities are in tension because this Administration has encouraged welfare wards to believe that they are oppressed by the white power structure, that they are the victims of centuries of exploitation by the bourgeoisie, that our society rewards not those who work but those who take.

The sociological premises of the attorney general are indistinguishable from the Communist myth of the '30s which was used unsuccessfully to enlist the American Negro in class warfare. How does it now appear clothed in the authority of government?

Mr. Katzenbach speaks for President Johnson.

□ □ □

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Stalinists on Rise in Poland

By BILL SCHULZ

A defector from the Polish diplomatic corps has told Congress that hard-line Stalinists are returning to power in the supposedly liberal Warsaw regime.

The testimony of Wladyslaw Tykocinski explodes the State Department theory that the "winds of freedom" are blowing across the satellite empire. Since 1957 American officials have supplied Poland with approximately $600 million in foreign aid to encourage liberalization.

At the time of his defection last May Tykocinski headed the Polish Military Mission in Berlin. In executive session testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities he said that the ascendancy of Stalinists had promoted his flight to freedom.

The Stalinists, Tykocinski said, have taken over key ministries, replacing the relative liberals who moved into power during the "thaw" of the late 1950s. Communist party boss Wladyslaw Gomulka has defended the hard-liner's return:

"If one has a watch badly in need of repair, one does not go to a shoemaker for advice. Running the state and the economy is a responsible business. One goes to specialists even if one does not like them personally. At least they know what it is all about and if they made mistakes in the past they are not likely to repeat them."

The leading Stalinist in the Polish regime is Mieczyslaw Moczar, the minister of interior and head of the secret police. Moczar directs espionage activity in those Western nations with which Warsaw has diplomatic relations and Tykocinski estimated that 75 per cent of all Polish diplomats double as spies.

Tykocinski, who served as a member of the Polish delegation to the United Nations, testified that the satellite envoys at the United Nations blindly follow the orders of their Soviet superiors.

He said the Communist bloc delegations meet regularly at the Russians' posh estate at Glen Cove, Long Island, where U.N. Red strategy is set. Kremlin control over the satellite envoys is so complete, he said, that it not only governs how they will vote, but the content and length of speeches they will make, the invectives they will employ, and even the frequency with which such epithets will be used in a given debate.

Tykocinski also served on the U.N. Truce Supervisory Commission in Korea. He took his orders from Ma Mu-min, a Red Chinese agent who subsequently went to Hanoi to serve as the "principal secret adviser" to Ho Chi Minh.

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TRUTH GAP — "I am highly critical, not only of my own role in our policies on information in Viet Nam, but of the President's and most everybody connected with the Administration—because I think that we attempted to disguise pretty much the growing American commitment in Viet Nam over the period 1961-63. In so doing, I think we did a disservice, in a way, to the American people. I think if we had been more candid about our commitment at that time there would be a greater understanding of the need for American participation in Viet Nam today."—Pierre Salinger in an interview with "CBS News."

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Congressional Investigation Needed

Our Flag Goes Down in the Panama Canal Zone

From the Richmond *News Leader*

President Johnson has extended the four-year term of Robert J. Fleming Jr., the governor who was sent down to the Panama Canal Zone to give the Panama Canal away.

Gov. Fleming took note of his unprecedented re-appointment by giving an interview, published in the Panama *Star & Herald,* in which he boasts that he was "told" to come down to the U. S. Canal Zone to arrange a transfer of sovereignty to the weak, anti-American government of Panama.

Ironically, the re-appointment will give Gov. Fleming the distinction of serving in the Canal Zone longer than any governor except George W. Goethals, the engineer who built the canal.

Goethals and Fleming, then, are like a pair of book-ends; the one man built the canal up, and the other man tore it down.

From the moment that Gov. Fleming arrived in February of 1962, he acted like a man with a mission, come, in his words, to "slay some sacred cows." He spouted revolutionary sentiments, downgrading the U.S. presence and authority in the zone.

He ordered the U.S. and Panamanian flags flown side by side on U.S. territory or not at all. Finally, in January of 1963, some courageous sons of U.S. employes hoisted the American flag proudly, in defiance of the governor's orders that the Star Spangled Banner, should not fly at all.

Gov. Fleming, then, was directly responsible for inciting the Communist-organized riots of 1964—the riots which served as the pretext for "renegotiating" the 1903 Panama Canal Treaty with Panama.

In the *Star & Herald* interview, Gov. Fleming explained that the "negotiations," which have dragged on for two-and-a-half years, will result in the abrogation of the 1903 treaty, which extended perpetual sovereignty in the Canal Zone to the United States for the protection and management of the canal.

President Johnson has promised that the treaty would be torn up, but it appears now that he promised it on the advice of Gov. Fleming. In a remarkable passage in the interview, the governor explains that he was sent to the zone precisely to scuttle U.S. control of the canal:

"I knew it was going to be a tough job and that I wasn't going to win any popularity contest. I don't know how I got selected for the job. I didn't want it. After all, I'm a soldier. There were things I wanted to do in the military business. But I called a senior officer for advice and he counselled me to "do as you're told." And I came. My reputation was established and the way I operate was well known. So the people who sent me down knew what they were getting.

"I had no detailed instructions on what to do when I came. I made my own analyses, made up my own mind on what should be done, and I started out to get it done.

"It would be stupid of me to say that I have had no instructions since, but practically all of these later instructions have been confirmations of what we down here had recommended. I can say that every action the United States has taken since I have been here has been the end product of the most thorough consideration by the United States government."

Immediate questions crowd to the fore: Who selected Fleming for the job? Did they really know what they were getting? Apparently they did, because they went along with his decision to strike the American flag both literally and symbolically. No doubt the decision to surrender U.S. territory to a crowd of ruffians was taken after "the most thorough consideration."

Congress ought to give Gov. Fleming the most thorough consideration too. Despite a valiant, rear guard fight from canal experts, such as Congressman Dan Flood of Pennsylvania, the Administration is proceeding to divest the United States of part of its territory, and a part most crucial to the national security.

The transfer of the canal's sovereignty to the Republic of Panama has been the chief aim of communism since the take-over in Cuba. And even as Gov. Fleming's interview was published on one side of the front page of the *Star & Herald,* the lead story on the other side reported from Havana that the Student Federation of Panama—deeply involved in the 1964 riots—has as its principal aim the overthrow of the weak Marco Robles government.

These things take time, but the Communists should be able to take over in Panama just after the Robles government takes title to the canal. A congressional investigation is needed to establish just who decided to take the U.S. flag down, and why.

As far back as 1960, the Panamanian and U.S. flags have flown side by side in the Canal Zone.

Right-to-Work in Guam: LBJ on Spot

From the San Diego *Union*

Circumstances have placed President Johnson in a peculiar position—he can carry out the wishes of a territorial legislature or those of a group of labor leaders.

A right-to-work bill for the territory of Guam in the mid-Pacific is on its way to the President's desk.

Last July 8 the territorial governor, Manuel Guerrero, a presidential appointee, voted a right-to-work bill passed by the 8th Guam Legislature.

Four days later, the same legislature overrode the governor's veto by a margin of 14 to 6. Federal law provides that when a governor's veto is overridden, the bill must go to the President of the United States, who has three alternatives.

He may sign the bill into law; he may also veto it; or, if he fails to act within 90 days, the bill automatically becomes law without his signature.

It will be interesting to see which course of action the President chooses.

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Expensive Beauty

By REP. O. C. FISHER (D.-Tex.)

From down in Conyers, Ga., comes the story of a junk dealer named Willie Hicks, who may be one of the first to benefit from the highway beautification program that was rammed through Congress last year. Admitting that his garage was something of an eyesore, Hicks said he had already made plans to hide it with a vine-covered fence. Then he learned that Uncle Sam would pay $1,700 and the state $800 to plant assorted flora in front of his place. Hicks didn't like this unnecessary spending, and he and his neighbors thought that money could be much better spent elsewhere. But he finally decided that this is a day of governmental giveaways, and was quoted as saying: "You know the federal government. They're evidently going to spend it, no matter what. And if they're going to spend it, I'd just as soon they spend it at my place."

Following is the 53-to-22 rollcall vote by which the Senate on August 18 passed the Administration's two-year, $1.2-billion "demonstration cities" bill, which would greatly increase federal control over the nation's metropolitan areas.

FOR THE BILL: 53

DEMOCRATS (39): Anderson, Bayh, Bible, Cannon, Church, Clark, Dodd, Douglas, Ellender, Gore, Gruening, Harris, Hart, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Lausche, Long (Mo.), Mansfield, McGovern, McIntyre, Metcalf, Mondale, Monroney, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Ribicoff, Symington, Tydings, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (14): Aiken, Allott, Boggs, Carlson, Case, Cooper, Fong, Javits, Kuchel, Morton, Pearson, Prouty, Smith and Young (N.D.).

AGAINST THE BILL: 22

DEMOCRATS (9): Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W.Va.), Ervin, Holland, Jordan (N.C.), McClellan, Robertson, Russell (S.C.) and Stennis.

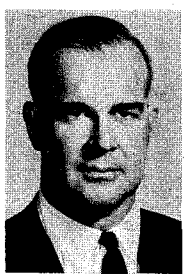
REPUBLICANS (13): Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dominick, Fannin, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Mundt, Simpson, Thurmond, Tower and Williams (Del.).

ANNOUNCED OR PAIRED FOR THE BILL: Democrats Bartlett, Bass, Brewster, Burdick, Fulbright, Hartke, Long (La.), Magnuson, McGee, Neuberger, Randolph and Smathers. Republicans Scott and Griffin.

ANNOUNCED OR PAIRED AGAINST THE BILL: Russell (Ga.) and Sparkman. Republicans Murphy, Saltonstall, Miller and Bennett.

Church Lobby

By REP. BARBER CONABLE (R.-N.Y.)



Such organizations as the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, the National Council of Churches, the American Jewish Congress, the Lutheran Church in America, the Methodist Church General Board of Social Concern, and the United Church of Christ have testified strongly against [Sen. Dirksen's prayer amendment]. A *Christian Science Monitor* article on July 29, 1966, supported in detail its conclusion that most religious leaders in the country are opposed. When I heard this issue might be revived after two years of quiescence I though it might be advisable to see how the clergymen of our area felt about it. Working from phone books, we mailed about 500 questionnaires to the identified clergymen of the 37th District, setting out the wording of the proposed amendment and asking their reactions. In the past two weeks 137 answers have been returned, a high fraction as such things go, with these surprising results: 120 favor the amendment, 17 oppose it. It is almost impossible to see any pattern in the religious denominations' votes as represented by our clergymen—all faiths except possibly the Jewish (whose clergy are not widely represented in our district) widely favored the amendment. If this is typical, the national church group leaders should perhaps poll their members before descending too vigorously on Capitol Hill, the citadel of representative government.

Inflation Truths

By REP. GEORGE HANSEN (R.-Idaho)

W. Allen Wallis, president of the University of Rochester, and a former member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers recently said: "Inflation can be generated only by government. Business firms, labor unions, or consumers with excessive market power can do many objectionable things that are contrary to the public interest, but one objectionable thing they cannot do is to cause inflation—or, for that matter, prevent it." However, Commerce Secretary John T. Connor, rightly worried about more inflation, has sent letters to more than 26,000 of the nation's corporation heads, urging them to "exercise reasoned restraint in purchasing, inventories, pricing and deferring capital expenditures wherever possible." He thus fails to recognize the fact that the trouble is caused right in his own back yard, through the White House and the Congress, rather than the diverse and dispersed businesses which make up this nation's private sector economy.

Whose Fault?

By REP. JACK EDWARDS (R.-Ala.)

LBJ called congressional leaders to the White House recently and complained that Congress is spending too much. What this really means is that he insists on rubber-stamp approval of his program by Congress. He wants the peoples' representatives to ignore their own judgment in considering what the President asks. He and his White House lobbyists have worked hard against Republican efforts to reduce new and non-essential spending on programs such as rent supplements and foreign aid. He also fought our plan to make across-the-board reductions in appropriations bills. LBJ programs approved by the Democratic Congress are boosting government spending to higher and higher levels. If he is serious about cutting spending, he can direct his own party leadership in Congress to do the job, or else veto any bill he does not like, or he can simply refuse to spend the money Congress authorizes. I urge him to do any of these things.

Disappearing Gains

By REP. ODIN LANGEN (R.-Minn.)

It's no wonder that we have a series of strikes when labor is made aware of the fact they are limited by presidential order as to some kind of guideline in wage increases. Increases that supposedly have been identified to be in the neighborhood of 3.2 per cent to 3.5 per cent. Now, when the cost of living during the same period of time has gone up by 4.1 per cent, obviously this creates a real problem for any labor wage negotiations. I'm sure that American labor is well aware that any contractual gains that they will make are bound to go up in smoke in the path of the flaming fires of inflation.

Human Events *regrets that an article, "Government By Fear," which appeared on page 15 of the Aug. 20, 1966, issue was erroneously attributed to Rep. Melvin Laird. The article was by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R.-Mo.).*

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Castro's Atrocities Against Political Prisoners Detailed for OAS

From the Allen-Scott Report

Communist dictator Fidel Castro is committing atrocities against political prisoners as hideous as any perpetrated by Hitler during World War II.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States has detailed reports of a mass execution of 166 prisoners whose blood was drained from their bodies before they were shot. The blood obtained in this inhuman manner was sold to North Viet Nam for use by its troops fighting in South Viet Nam.

Soviet military doctors, who are conducting anti-pain experiments on prisoners at La Cabana Fortress, Havana, directed the blood extractions.

These and other previously unpublished accounts of the bestial treatment of anti-Castro Cubans were turned over to the OAS committee by Dr. Miguel Angel Olba Benito, general secretary of the Commission for Humane Treatment of Political Prisoners in Cuba.

This Miami-based organization, which is working through the OAS in an effort to liberate the 80,000 political prisoners languishing in Castro prisons and concentration camps, based its searing indictment on first-hand reports from refugees.

In their grisly accounts, which have been partly confirmed by the OAS commission, the refugees informed Dr. Benito's committee:

"On the 27th day of May, from daybreak to sundown the following day, 28th of May, 166 political prisoners were executed by firing squads at La Cabana Fortress in Havana. Each firing squad was made up of three militiamen and one officer.

"The gravity of such deeds is made even worse when it is known that the prisoners, before being executed, were forcibly subjected to the extraction of seven pints of blood. This blood was sold to the North Viet Nam embassy in Havana at the rate of $50 per pint."

One eyewitness who was forced to work at the prison but fled Cuba after the mass execution is quoted in a document filed with the OAS commission as follows:

"Soviet doctors in charge of scientific experiments at the prison directed the blood extractions. In most instances, the extracting of blood from the prisoners caused loss of consciousness and paralysis.

"Prisoners unable to walk to their execution were carried on litters by guards. They were shot while lying either on the ground or in makeshift cots against prison walls.

Castro has sold to the Viet Cong blood extracted from prisoners before their execution.

"Burial of the victims was in a common grave outside of Havana near the municipality of Marianao. During the execution of the 166 prisoners the bodies were carried 25 at a time from the prison in military trucks."

The OAS commission, now gathering additional evidence from foreign diplomats in Havana and intelligence authorities, is slated to make a report on its findings in September.

At that time Dr. Manual Biachi, head of the commission, plans to ask OAS members to sponsor a resolution in the United Nations for Cuba to submit to an inspection of its prisons where political prisoners are being kept.

It is also understood that Dr. Biachi will personally appeal to President Johnson for U.S. support for such a U.N. examination. Aides say Dr. Biachi will stress that the United States has a special interest in freeing these political prisoners as thousands of them were rounded up by Castro during or shortly before the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

Meanwhile, the Johnson Administration is again facing a ransom demand by the Cuban dictator.

Apparently on the basis of the precedent-setting Bay of Pigs prisoner-exchange deal during the Kennedy Administration, Castro is demanding payment for the release of 600 American citizens and their 1,400 dependents still in Cuba.

Under this shakedown proposal, which has snagged efforts to free these Americans, the United States would pay $1,500 per person to fly them to either Miami or another country aboard Castro's airline. In other words, he wants $3 million in cash to allow the 2,000 American nationals to leave Cuba.

As an alternative to cash, Castro has indicated he is willing to accept $12 million in medicines and supplies.

As neither these Americans nor their relatives in the United States have the means to meet these exorbitant terms, their apparent only hope of liberation is for the U.S. government to do so.

In making this latest ransom demand, Castro rejected a State Department proposal to airlift the American nationals without charge.

The U.S. offer was conveyed through the Swiss ambassador in Havana, who is conducting the negotiations for the United States. It provided that the Americans would be transported on the planes being used to ferry Cuban refugees daily to Miami. Since that program was launched in December 1965, more than 37,000 Cubans have come to the United States.

Rep. Michael Feighan (D.-Ohio), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Immigration, has written Secretary Rusk asking for a report on these negotiations and the status of American citizens in Cuban prisons.

Feighan particularly wants to know what is being done to secure the release of David Fite, 32-year-old Baptist minister from Waynesboro, Ga. After five years as a missionary in Cuba, Fite was jailed in April 1965 on charges of conspiring against the Cuban government. Feighan is also seeking the names of all other American prisoners in Cuba.

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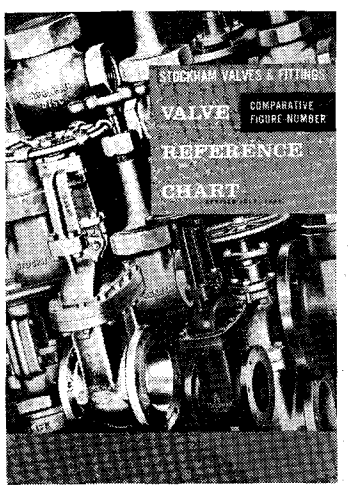

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